THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,796—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER & WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 31 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
P.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th Dec.
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	20th "
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan. 1890
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th "
P.L. GANGES	4208	800	F. J. Alderton	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
P.L. ORIENTAL	4501	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† MIAA	3041	500	H. F. Weignall	14th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5040	00	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† MIAA	3041	500	H. F. Weignall	14th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr

The steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following Special Steamers will be despatched to London, CALLING AT MARSEILLES, and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5040	1000	W. J. Webber	10th May.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
PO	...	...	10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 320 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BIBAGNO	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	5th Jan. 90
ERIDON	Lemisich	4,600	600	5th Feb. 90

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

TURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
First 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at greatly Reduced Rates, including the railway journey to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 21st, BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free of charge by Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
	A. Lussich	4 000	600	10th Jan 90

Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port

PENANG, KONG. To sail on 4th Dec. 89

[illegible]gent.
[illegible]day, 11th

[illegible]MES COMPANY.
[illegible] MARSEILLES.
[illegible]ND MAURITIUS.
[illegible]RDONNAIS will LEAVE
[illegible] 12th January 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR [illegible] ADEN in connection with the [illegible]r Homeward-bound and the Steamer proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
[illegible]CKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, [illegible]months delivered at specially REDUCED
[illegible]GH TICKETS are issued, including Railway [illegible] Marseilles to London.
[illegible]Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. [illegible]f sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3517	R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Bilght	21st "
M ARABIA	3441	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th "
ML ASIA	3569	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Bilght	26th "
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,134 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN, will sail as above on 20th December.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, and the
S. S. "SATARA," 1,357 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 14th December, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 14th December.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th December.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th December 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
DORUNDA	3,136	20th Jan. '90

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 28, 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.
FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Light, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. Apply to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain Wm. Frame, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 18th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 14th November 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CEYLON TEA.

Of very Superior Quality.
Re. 1-8 per lb.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Rs. 1-10 per 2 lb. tin.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS.

KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.
Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, per Tin, Annas 9.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated.
TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.
CERTIFICATE FROM PROFESSOR ATTFIELD, F.C.S.,
Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, etc., etc.
To Messrs. KEMP & Co., Limited.
GENTLEMEN,—I have analysed your "HAIR DOUCHE." It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate hair or skin. Its properties are those of a gentle stimulant and emollient.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN ATTFIELD.
Bloomsbury Square, London.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

CHOICE WINES.

SUITABLE FOR CONNOISSEURS AND INVALIDS.

CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's. One of the finest Brands imported into India. Rs. 57 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Roederer's "Reserve." This Wine is a great favourite. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet. Reserve Cuvee. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Margaux. A splendid After Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet. Rs. 35 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Lagrange. An excellent Dinner Wine, soft and delicate with fine flavour. Rs. 23 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, with delicate bouquet and soft, yet full flavour. Rs. 33 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Macon. Possessed of fine flavour and aroma. Rs. 25 per dozen.

SHERRY, Amontillado. A genuine "Matured" Sherry of the highest quality, a very superior After Dinner Wine. Rs 40 per dozen.

SHERRY, Old Dry. Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Rs. 29 per dozen.

MADEIRA (Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s.) A fine old London particular Brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian Voyage. Rs. 34 per dozen.

PORT, Superior Old (Sandeman's) This is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, well known as our Invalid Port. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Liebfraumilch. A very fine Wine, with rich and soft flavour. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Hockheimer. A very agreeable Dinner Wine, soft and delicate. Rs. 26 per dozen.

HOCK, Sparkling. Finest Ehrenbreitstein. The very best Wine of the kind. Rs 46 per dozen.

MOSELLE, Sparkling. Finest Nonpareil, very rich with delicious bouquet. Rs. 46 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

XMAS 1889! XMAS 1889!! XMAS 1889!!!

BULL & Co. have just unpacked
FRESH STOCK OF OILMAN STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Butter.	Condensed Milk.	Jellies.	Preserved Fish.	Salt.
Capers.	Corn Flour.	Lard.	Preserved Vegetables.	Soups.
Chocolate.	Dessert Fruit.	Marmalade.	Pickles.	Tart Fruits.
Chutneys.	Essences.	Olives.	Potted Meats.	Tongues.
Cocoa.	Jams.	Ox Cheek.	Potted Fish.	Vinegar.
Coffee.				

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Best Hams about 9 to 12 lbs ...	0 14 per lb.	Apricots in Syrup and Peaches in Juice, by Crosse and Blackwell	0 12 per tin
Best Bacon on cut per lb	0 13 per lb.		
Double Gloster Cheese on cut per lb.	0 13 per lb.	Fresh Ground Best Mocha Coffee	1 0 per lb.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

BULL AND CO.,
TEAS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 1, SIRDAR'S MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

IN addition to a Choice Assortment of English Production we have the following :—

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Chromo-Lithographs as supplied by the Basel Mission ... ...Each As. 0 12
INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Photographs of Various Indian Scenes ... ...Each Re. 1 0
INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Hand-Painted, Bombay Views, &c. ... ...Each Re. 1 4

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peth.

KEMP AND CO.'S
PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH AND MOUTH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE,
A most agreeable and Efficient Dentifrice for strong or weak Gums.
Per Box, 12 As. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

THE LADY CORISANDE DENTIFRICE,
A delicious Tooth-Powder, leaving an abiding fragrance in the Mouth.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

ARECA OR SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE,
Of surpassing Aroma and unequalled in cleansing and Preserving qualities.
Per Pot, Re. 1.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-LOTION.
A Splendid Antiseptic Wash ensuring perfect purity of the Mouth and recommended by Mr. Walton and other eminent Dentists.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

EAU DE BOTOT,
A favourite Purifying French Mouth-Lotion, and much used as a Gargle by Singers.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX.
One of the pleasantest of all preparations of Myrrh for the Mouth.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Camphorated Chalk	Box, As. 8 ; Bottle, As.	12
" Myrrh Dentifrice.	Box, As. 10 "	Re. 1
Charcoal Dentifrice	" "	1
Pearl Dentifrice	Box, As. 10 " "	1
Quinine Dentifrice	" "	1
Peruvian Dentifrice	" "	1

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

TAPEWORM.
KEMP AND COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK
(PREPARED IN VACUO.)
A sure, safe, and effectual remedy for the above distressing and harrassing complaint. One bottle when taken according to the directions has never been known to fail in effecting a complete cure in the most troublesome cases.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.
With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.
THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with
Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.
DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.
Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH. RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments.. ... ...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do. ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case ... .Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS :
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPP'S MEDOWS STREET.

J. NEUBERG.

BOMBAY. PIANOS.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,
26, MEADOW STREET.
JUST ARRIVED,
WOOL WORKED SLIPPERS, VELOCIPADE HORSES, TOYS, 'XMAS CARDS and other Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

SCARVES, TIES, BRACES AND BELTS.
IMMENSE CHOICE— GLOVES, COLLARS.
SPECIAL 'XMAS & NEW YEAR SHIPMENT, NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE PROOF LININGS, FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes	Rs. 8 8
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown ...	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout ...	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12 8

TWED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

NOW RUNNING DAILY. GREAT SUCCESS. Reduced Prices, to enable every one to participate in this health-giving Amusement.

Entrance ... 2 Annas
Switchback Railway ... 4 do.

Books of Tickets to be obtained at the Switchback (12 for Rs. 2-8).

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY LAUGHING SEASON.
The Home of Mirth and Music.
A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF
HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY,
The Fashionable Entertainers.
A FACT.

Large and Delighted Audiences nightly testify their appreciation of the Most Cheerful Place of Amusement, now freely patronised and acknowledged by the Best Families in Town.

GRAND FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE.
TO-NIGHT.
TIME TABLE.

9	Sharp the Fun begins	
9-15	Smiles	
9-20	Laughter	
9-30	Uncontrollable Laughter	
9-50	Interval for Recovery	
10-10	More Laughter	As the Magnet is to the Needle, so are Hudson's Surprise Party to the Public, the great attracting power.
10-20	Plot Developing	
10-25	Shrieks	
10-30	Howls	
10-40	Convulsions	
10-50	Confooshon	
11-3	Confooshon Confounded	
11-5	Hysterics	
11-15	Sides Aching	
	And Home for recovery.	

Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 P.M.
Box Office.—SOUNDY and Co.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
SATURDAY, DEC. 14TH,
MONSTER CARNIVAL PROGRAMME.

DARING BURGLARY IN FLEET STREET.

CHUBB'S SAFE SUCCESSFUL.

(Copy.)

109, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.,
November 18th, 1889.

Dear Sirs,—Will you please send for the purposes of repairing and examining one of your IRON SAFES.

Our premises at 7, Fleet Street were entered by Burglars on Saturday night, and from the state in which we found the place on Monday morning, it is pretty evident the rascals spent their Sunday there.

Their efforts to break open the SAFE were vain, and we are pleased to tell you that our BOOKS and CASH REMAIN INTACT.

Yours faithfully,
JNO. SWEETING & Co.
To Messrs. CHUBB and SON.

CHUBB'S SAFES, WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED, AND KEY BOXES, LOCKS and PADLOCKS of all sizes,

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

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NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas. 4

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from CRUSHNARAO PURSHOTUM notice is hereby given that the said Crushnarao Purshotum having this day attained the age of majority has changed his name, and assumed the name of CASSINATH PURSHOTUM, and all his future dealings will be carried on in that name, and no dealings on the present name of CRUSHNARAO PURSHOTUM will be hereafter recognised. Dated this 10th day of December 1889.

BALKRISHNA and DIKSHIT,
Attornies for Crushnarao Purshotum, hereafter to be known as Cassinath Purshotum.

REFERRING to the above advertisement I hereby give notice that from THIS DAY I have CHANGED MY PRESENT NAME and assumed the name of CASSINATH PURSHOTUM, and all my future dealings and transactions will be carried on in that name.—Dated this 10th day of December 1889.

कृष्णराव पुरशोत्तम
i.e. CRUSHNARAO PURSHOTUM.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

The Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on Application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th December, 1889.

CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

CORRESPONDENCE posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

For the force operating from Burma.
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
BURMA COLUMN.

For the force operating from Chittagong.
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition.
LUSHAI COLUMN.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 9th December 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
From 5 to 7-30, and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION, TUESDAY NIGHT, 8 ANNAS.
Other Nights, Re. 1, unless otherwise advertised.
ADMISSION, EVENINGS, 5 TO 7-30, 8 ANNAS.

The Rink is also open every morning, except Saturday, for practice for Ladies only from 10 to 12. To this Session admission is free.

Saturday Morning, from 10 to 12-30; and Saturday Afternoon, from 2 to 4.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 Annas.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.
OUR SECOND GRAND FETE NIGHT.
Doors open 8-30.

10 o'clock Mr. H. A. Simmons will perform on Stilts 2 feet high.
10-25 Instructors' Race.
10-35 Three-legged Race all comers.
11 o'clock Mr. H. A. Simmons will run a handicap race against all comers.
General Skating until 12 o'clock.
Admission, 2 Rs. Reserved chairs, 3 Rs.
Skater 1 Re. extra.

Tickets are now ready. Secure them early and avoid the crush.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be CLOSED from 13th to 16th December 1889, both days inclusive, and the Dividend will be payable on and after the 19th instant.

P. p. WALLACE & CO.,
W. R. MACDONELL,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL, which will be in force for twelve months, beginning from 10th December 1889, is now ready, and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. A fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for each copy.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, December 12, 1889.

TENTS FOR SALE.

ON VIEW at Mr. OLLIVANT'S HOUSE, BOMBAY.

1 Single Pole .... 14 by 18 }
1 Swiss Cottage.. 13 by 13 } Jabalpur make. All in excellent order.
1 Bengal Pal ... 16 by 12 }
(with bath room.)
1 Single Pole (Lahore) 14 by 14.
3 Shamianas (one perfectly new.)
2 Small sleeping pals.
2 Field Office s' tents, Cabul pattern.
5 Servants' rowties.
1 Necessary tent.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent at his office at Parel up to 1 p.m., on the 20th December 1889, for the purchase of about 200 tons cleaned coal ashes, now lying at the Company's Running Engine Shed at Parel, and also any more that may accumulate up to 30th June 1890.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure of which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. All securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Rate per ton should be offered.

Full payment for the 200 tons ashes to be made promptly on acceptance of the Tender and delivery taken within one month from such acceptance. For future accumulation the payment to be made before taking delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Offg. Loco. & Carr. Supt.
Parel Works, 12th December 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMAN DHURMAJEE DANDEKER has contracted to sell to VENAYEK MAHADEO BHUT SHENDEY, all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Heerajee Ballajee is Fazendar, with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at Agripada, near Byculla, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111½ feet in length and 29½ feet in breadth, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 103, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4253 (3), Street No. (2), and bounded on or towards the east by the Public Road, on or towards the west by the vacant land of Ramchander Keroba, on or towards the north by the vacant land of the Portuguese community, and on or towards the south by a Road leading to the west, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Laxuman Dhurmajee Dandeker and his tenants.

All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property, or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any.—Dated this 12th day of December 1889.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kanhan Division, Central Provinces, has vacancies for from four to six sub-overseers. Candidates should produce certificates that they are able to supervise simple road construction. Salary including horse allowance up to 50 will be given. Applications for the posts should be made without delay.

M. LESLIE.
For Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Kamptee, 30th Nov. 1889.

A MARRIED COUPLE going on a few months' trip would ENGAGE a SUPERIOR MAID or COMPANION, European or Eurasian. Address
C. E. S., Esq.,
Care of GRINDLAY GROOM, Bombay.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS TICKETS.

FROM 14th to 31st December, First and Second Class Return Tickets at a fare and a third will be issued for the holidays, for distances of and over 200 miles.

2. Christmas holiday tickets between Bombay and Agra, Delhi and Ferozepore Cantonment, will be issued at the following special rates:—

Agra	First-class	Rs. 78-9	Second-class	Rs. 39-5
Delhi	"	" 80	"	" 40
Ferozepore...	"	" 90	"	" 45

3. The holder of a Return Ticket from any station south of Bandikui to Delhi can return via Agra or vice versa, and to Ferozepore via Delhi or Agra or vice versa.

4. Holiday tickets will be available for the return journey up to and including the 14th January 1890.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th November 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ESOOFALLY HEPTOOLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14th days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Khetwady main road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2050 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, and 2632, new No. A-9642, old Survey No. 841, and new Survey No. 2-7384, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Khetwady main road, on or towards the West by the property of Babu Amiroon Nisa, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabjee Kavasji Pavowala, and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Fifteenth Lane, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No 1 and ward No 1893, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jangirji Burjorji Vacha and other tenants of the said Esoofally Heptoola.—Dated the 5th day of December 1889.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

ORANGE PEKOE TEA DUST.—FRESH CONSIGNMENT at 11 ans. per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY being the last Mail for New Year's Cards, we request our good Customers to select our New Cards from one pice each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A NEARLY NEW TRICYCLE of best finish, the property of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., is offered for sale at Messrs. MARCKS, & Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Lowest Price Rs. 250.

FOR SALE, a handsome fast trotting Iron Grey WALER, 15-3. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at D. N. VAKIL'S VETERINARY STABLE, at Gowalia Tank.

MRS. FANNIN (Surgeon-Major John Fannin) says:—"Should she think of going to the Hills there is no Hotel she would rather go to than the RIPON HOTEL at Mahableshwar. Rooms are well furnished and clean."

WHY endure excruciating pain from Toothache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, a very useful dentifrice Price 4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures see handbills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, or to any medicine vendors in any part of India.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA at Re. 1-8 per lb. Superior Kangra Valley Tea at Re. 1-6 per lb. Fresh ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. Superior Trichinopoly Cigars at Re. 1-14 per 100, and Superior Java Cigars at Rs. 3 per 100. A trial earnestly solicited at DANTRA & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

A MALE TEACHER WANTED for the Colaba High School. Apply by letter in first instance with Testimonials to the Rev. G. W. CLUTTERBUCK, Colaba Causeway.

RS. 10,000 WANTED to BORROW, by a tradesman, on sound Security. Apply to A. B., care of ALLAN F. TURNER, Esquire, Solicitor, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

A RECTOR'S WIFE desires one or Two Children, orphans or otherwise, to whom she would give a mother's care and training in a large airy comfortable Rectory with garden, close to the Yorkshire Moors, in England. References exchanged. For particulars apply in the first instance to the Sister Superior, St. Mary's Home, Panch Howd, Poona.

A LADY will be glad to share a large furnished house with a married couple at Poona for the coming season. Address "ZERO," care of this paper.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PEARSE'S ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDINGS and MINCE MEAT are now ready. 7 Church Gate Street.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 3 per vol. Apply sharp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFANAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country Residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Apollo Street to Church Lane, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. King, King & Co.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents. PHIPSON and Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs. 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE,
On the premises of very Valuable Landed Property well worth the attention of Capitalists in Bangalore.

One of the choicest and most commodious Houses in Bangalore with the extensive Grounds attached thereto, well known as
"THE GRANGE,"
Also
Five Blocks of Splendid Building Sites abutting respectively on "Residency Road," "Hayes' Road" and "Convent Road" of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

☞ These are the only available Building Sites in this healthy and fashionable part of the Station. They are situated in the immediate vicinity of the United Service Club, Bank of Madras, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bishop Cotton Schools, Government Telegraph and Post Offices, St. Mark's Church, Bowring Institute, Museum, the Public Courts, South Parade, etc., all of which places are within easy distances.

Under instructions from the Proprietress and with the consent of, the Mortgagee
Messrs. ABRAHAM & Co., Bangalore,
Will sell by Auction to the highest bidder without reserve, on Thursday the 19th, Friday the 20th, and Saturday the 21st, December 1889, commencing at 4 P.M., each day.

FIRST DAY
Thursday, the 19th December, 1889.
Building Sites.

BLOCK No. 1.—A building site, bounded on the North by "Residency Road," on the South by "Block No. 2" on the East by "The Grange," and on the West by "Hayes Road" measuring about, North 195 feet, South 195 feet, East 324 feet, West 330 feet, computed to contain 7,035 square yards or thereabouts.

BLOCK No 2.—A building site, bounded on the North by "Block No. 1 on the South by "The Grange," on the East by the "Grange" and on the West by "Hayes' Road measuring about, North 195 feet, South 200 feet, East 321 feet West 33 feet, computed to contain 7,175 square yards, or thereabouts.

SECOND DAY
FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1889.
Building Sites.

BLOCK No. 3.—A building site bounded on the North by "Residency Road," South by "Block No. 4," East by "Convent Road," and West by "The Grange, measuring about, North 310 ft., South 276 ft., East 248 ft., West 242 ft., computed to contain 7,976 square yards or thereabouts

BLOCK No. 4.—A building site bounded on the North by "Block No. 3," South by "Block No. 5," East by "Convent Road" and West by "The Grange," measuring about North 276 feet, South 213 feet, East 218 feet, West 212 feet, computed to contain, 7,064 square yards or thereabouts

BLOCK No. 5.—A building site bounded on the North by "Block No. 4," South by "Mr. Cress, Deputy Commissioner's House" East by "Convent Road," and West by "The Grange," measuring about North 243 feet, South 210 feet, East 249 feet, West 242 feet, computed to contain 6,178 square yards or thereabout.

THIRD DAY,
SATURDAY, the 21st December, 1889.
"THE GRANGE."

That commodious and well built House and Grounds (as now demarcated) well-known as "The Grange," consisting of—

Centre Portion—First Verandah 65 x 12½ ft. Drawing Room 44½ x 15 ft. Ante Room 18 x 15 ft. First Dining Room 41½ x 15 ft. Second Dining Room 18 x 18 ft. First back Verandah 25 x 12 ft. Side Room, East 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room, attached 12½ x 6 ft. Side Room. West 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room attached 12½ x 6 ft. Side Room, West 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room, attached 12½ x 6 ft. Second back Verandah 25 x 11 ft. East Pantry or Store Room 12½ x 11 ft. West Pantry or Store Room 12½ x 11 ft,

East Side.
First Suite of Apartments

Boudoir 18 x 18, Room adjoining 12 x 18, Bed Room 21½ x 18. Dressing Room 13 x 12, Bath Room 12 x 7½. Corridor 32 x 5.

Second Suite of Apartments.

Bed Room 22 x 18. Room adjoining 18 x 7, Dressing Room 14 x 12, Bath Room 12 x 7, 1st Cellar 12 x 8, 2nd Cellar 14 x 12.

West Side.

Precisely the same number and size of apartments as in the East Side.

Out Houses

One square, with 2 large Coach Houses, 6 stalls for horses and a gram boiling compartment. A large Kitchen, Cow House and Poultry yard, separately walled in which 4 compartments and walled squares, and a Bungalow 32 x 11 with bath room 10½ x 8.

The grounds measure 27,239 square yards or thereabouts and attached to the grounds in the south west corner is a fine large stone built well, containing the best drinking water in Bangalore, with an additional piece of ground measuring 1,814 square yards or thereabouts, which added to the first mentioned quantity, make in all 29,053 square yards or thereabouts. The grounds contain a flower garden and are stocked with fine large grafted Mango and other Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

ABRAHAM & Co.,
Auctioneers, Bangalore.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE DESIROUS OF ERECTING MILL, BUNGALOW OR CHAWL.

AUCTION SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court Suit, No. 258 of 1887.
Pranjivandas Samuldas and others .... Plaintiff,
vs.
Govind Ramjee.. Defendant.

Under instructions of the receiver in the above Suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December at 3 o clock in the afternoon viz.:—

All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The piece of land, situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.

This piece contains numerous toddy, mango and other trees and three large wells.

Both lots will be sold together or separately as may be found convenient or advisable.

For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned. Dated this 29th day of November 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 13, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

15 cases superior fancy woollen cloth, consisting of all wool mixed colour coatings diamond Satara cloth, black twilled coatings, blue and grey naps, coloured check coatings, bird's eye coating, all-wool black and blue twill coatings, coloured Venetian, colored corkscrew check and stripe coating, Japanese coating &c.

The pieces, which are from 10 to 20 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 12 Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, also a semi-grand pianoforte by Baur, Strasbourg, a handsome canoe-shaped open carriage, Singer's sewing machine on stand, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, Hink's table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. C. GILDER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view from to-morrow.

SALE of valuable landed property in Coopta Street, on the Mody Bay Estate.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., at 4p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of household ground situate on the Mody Bay Estate, containing by admeasurement 444 and fourninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8,480 together with the pucka-built dwelling house, shops and stables standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2,705 and street No. 33, and bounded on the East by Coompta Street and on the West, North and South by vacant land belonging to Port Trustees, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Aga Meerza Fazoola Caziani and other tenants, and yield a monthly rental of Rs. 240.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of titledeeds, application may be made to the undersigned,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Monday next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " drills.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 " colored felt cloth.
2 " flannels.
10 " scarlet and orange color in 1lb tins.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Hornhead—
R M H-586-1—1 case indiarubber, sheet.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Joosub Hoosain, Cutlery Bazaar.—
527 5176—1 case 75 gross horn rings.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Rahimtoolla Motun—
1 case 20 pieces satin.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 English-built pony cart, suitable for a poony 13 hands or 13-½ light and in good order.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the back of the old Fort Police Court, Hornby Row the whole of the dispensary furniture, medicine and bottles, surgical instruments, medical books &c. the property of the late Dr. Ardesher Framjee Bajiwalla.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE of handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road—

A number of handsome fresh Arab horses, consisting of hunters, chargers, and hacks.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 13, 1889.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Studio Open for Portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of furniture by order of the Trustees in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Mr. Premchand Roychand, at Love Lane, Magazon, is POSTPONED untill further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Medow Street, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, an invoice of bentwood furniture consisting of chairs of various kinds, couches, rocking and office chairs, bedsteads, child's table and chair, rockers, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as chairs, couches, sofas, dining and drawingroom chairs, brass bedsteads, carpets, lamps, &c. &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair of handsome black Arab horses, 14-, 6½ and 7½ years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong country-bred pony, 12-2, 9 years old, very quiet and fast.
1 handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Bay Arab horse 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chestnut Arab Galloway.
1 pair of handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horses. Both go in single and double harness, and believed to be sound.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Windover, with handsome strong chestnut Arab horse and German silver-mounted English harness complete.
1 handsome strong brown mare, 5 years old, very quiet and fast.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovementioned place.—A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 13, 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heuriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE following is a List of SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES which we offer at the following Prices to make room for New Instruments:—

Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Square				Rs.	650
Do.	do.	do.	do.	"	580
Soundy's		do.	do.	"	550
Herbert & Co.'s		do.	do.	"	455
Schroeder's	do.			"	350
Broadwood's	do.			"	185
Marcks & Co.'s Cottage, nearly new				"	500

Any of the above Pianos may also be paid for by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Pianoforte Warehouse, BOMBAY.
Bombay, December 7th, 1889.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

		Rs. Rs.	
Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers ...		15 to 35	per Suit.
Do.	Tweed Coat and Trousers	12 to 15	"
Do.	Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers	15 to 18	"
Do.	Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	"
Do.	do. do. do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	"
Do.	do. Black Broadcloth Dress Suits complete	50 to 80	each
Do.	do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	"
Do.	do. Cotton Check Suits	10 to 12	"
Do.	Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather.	20 to 25	"
Do.	Black Felt Hats, light in weight.	6 to 7	"
Do.	Neckties of different colors and fashions	As. 8 to 1	"
Do.	Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do.	Best Merino Socks	8 to 12	"
Do.	Railway Rugs	10 to 15	"
Do.	Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.		

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Medow Street, Fort.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. K.G.C.S.I.
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCA[N] G.C.S.I.,
201, MOUNT ROAD.
MADRAS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. TH[E] ...
HURJIMULL A...
INDIA...
DEALERS i... lery, ... Silks, Indi... Sil... nal ...
H...
Ramp...

A MAGN...
CH...
A...
NEW YEAR ...
From the First Manufacturers at ... Rs. 4-8 each.

The following Selections have been careful... and are now offered at such low rates ... petition is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE:—

THE FIVE-RUPEE PACKET.—32 hand... Every design different. Only Re. 1.

THE TEN-RUPEE PACKET.—20 beautif... Every design different. The grandest off... made. Only Rs. 2.

THE TWENTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very eleg... Cards. Every design different. A splendid assortment. Only Rs. 4.

THE FIFTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very choic... Cards in Satin, Silk, Fringed, Embossed, &c. Only Rs. 10. The Most Extraordinary Value Ever Offered!

Money returned at once if not approved of.

MILLER AND CO.,
13½ Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	945
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	255
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	360
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,345	100	100	2	83
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	530	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	530
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55	1,135xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	675
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	670
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
[illegible] Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	645
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525exd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	85
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	645
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	495
[illegible]amshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000	—	750
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	7,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	585
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	851¼
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	160
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	115
Morarjee Gocuidas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,162½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	875
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	375
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	790
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
[illegible]son S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,008	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	520
Britannia	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	260	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,440
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
[illegible] Press Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	515
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		600

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,025
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-8
Carolas	"
Mexican Dollars	" 22-6
Five-Franc Pieces	"
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	" 106-10
Gold Leaf	" 23-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-1
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 22-14
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 22-13
Pekin do.	" 22-9

[illegible]OVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

[illegible] cent	98¾
[illegible] half per cent.	102¼
[illegible] per cent. Debenture Loans	101½
[illegible] Municipal Loan House Rate	
[illegible] of 1872	
[illegible]	225
[illegible]	96¼
[illegible]	[illegible]2d.
[illegible]	[illegible]32d.
[illegible]	[illegible]d.
[illegible]	[illegible]d.
[illegible]	[illegible]5¼d
[illegible]	[illegible]s. 5 5-32d.
[illegible]	[illegible]s. 5 9-32d.
[illegible]	[illegible]s. 80¼d.
[illegible]	1s. 81¼d.
[illegible]	100 1-16
[illegible] do.	99¼
[illegible]	100 3-16
[illegible] do.	99¾
[illegible] do.	220½

[illegible]s for the week ending 10th [illegible]gricultural stock in good con[illegible]ee. At Hyderabad locusts in two [illegible]using slight damage; at Ahmedabad [illegible] kharif and sowing of rabi are nearly [illegible], and the standing crops are good, at [illegible] kharif harvesting and rabi sowing are almost [com]pleted. Tobacco and cotton crops are doing well, and agricultural stock is good; at Broach cotton is in good condition, except in the Jambusar Vagra and Amod talukas. Other crops and cattle are healthy. At Khandesh cotton-picking is in progress. But the prospects of rabi crops are not very favourable in some parts of the district, for want of moisture in the fields. There is a scarcity of fodder in taluka Sindkheda. At Nasik many cattle have been sent away for grazing elsewhere, water in Sinnar being insufficient. At Poona the standing crops are in good condition, except in the Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas, where they are slightly injured by the "khairi" disease, and in Sirur, where they are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Rain is also urgently required in the Indapur, Khed, Sirur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas for rabi crops. At Sholapur the reaping of kharif is almost over, with the exception of tur in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Rabi crops are in good condition in all the talukas, except in Madha and Malsiras, where they have been slightly injured by "khairi" disease. There is yet want of slight rain for jowari. There has been rain during the week in one taluka of Belgaum, but more is needed for late crops in Ahmednagar and parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Standing crops in two talukas of Hyderabad are slightly damaged by locusts; in one of Poona withering for want of moisture, and in two of Poona and Sholapur diseased. Exotic cotton in one taluka of Dharwar is blighted. Cotton prospects are good, except in three talukas of Broach. Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops, including opium in Baroda, is progressing generally. Fodder is scarce in one taluka of Khandesh and Dharwar, and two of Nasik. Water is insufficient in one taluka of Nasik.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thisbe (s), from Trieste; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Sculptor (s), for Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—Cuba (s), and Algoma (s), for Dunkirk; Aljofar (schooner), Quilimane; Labourdonnais (s), Aden; Apollo (s), Hull; Maple Branch (s), Karachi; and Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, commencing at 4-45. Sides will be made up on the ground.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

A MISSING BOY.—Bhalakidas Ragunathdas, residing at Cavel Street, reports that his brother named Dhunjee, aged eleven years, has been missing since Tuesday evening last.

GROUNDING OF THE GAEKWAR'S YACHT.—The Marine Court of Inquiry concerning the grounding of the Gaekwar's yacht "Zingara," has been cancelled, owing to it having been ascertained that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The social meeting at the Y. M. C. A., announced for to-day, is unavoidably postponed, and instead the ordinary meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m., at which, it is expected, some friends who are passing through Bombay will give addresses.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.—The case in which two Portuguese quarrelled about a pamphlet, which one had written in a defamatory manner against the other, was to-day concluded, judgement being delivered for complainant, the defendant being ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, respecting the death of a woman, named Chundrabagha, aged 50 years. Deceased was found lying dead in her hut on Wednesday evening. She was much emaciated, and had been suffering from asthma. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry.

FOUR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Gungaram Luxuman and three other boys were yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with stealing grain, from a grain merchant, living at Mandvi Bunder. The accused were all old offenders, and were in the habit of cutting open grain bags, which were lying on the Bunder, and abstracting the contents. Gungaram and one other boy were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the others to six months' each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

Overture......Si J. Etais Roi......Adam
Valse.........Brise de Nuits......Lamothe.
Selection......Doris......Cellier.
Valse.........Loved and Lost......Muller.
Cavatina......(Clarionet Solo) (Lucia di Lammermoor)......Donizetti
Galop.........From House to House......Faust.

MORE THEFTS OF BRASS-WORK FROM SHIPS IN HARBOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Shaik Alli Oomar was placed before Mr. Cooper, charged with criminal trespass, and attempt to steal. Mr. Percy Dells, of the P. and O. s. s. Bokhara, gave evidence, that he saw the accused loitering about the ship in a suspicious manner. Suddenly one of the brass pump-caps was missed. He communicated with Police Inspector Lee Smith, and the prisoner was taken into custody. Police Sepoy No. 873 Dp. gave corroborative evidence, stating that he watched the prisoner for some time, and saw him try to remove several chains and caps of brass from different parts of the ship. The accused stated that he was a poor man, and that the case was a trumped up one, but notwithstanding this, he was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

NOT HIS BUSINESS.—Nana Babajee was charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper with the theft of certain property from a shop of a man, named Damjee Peermumnath. It appeared that on the 4th of December, the accused had gone to his shop in its owner's absence, and having sent away the two servants who had been left in charge of it, upon different errands, he proceeded with duplicate keys to open a box, supposed to contain money and other property of the value of about Rs. 40. While engaged in ransacking the box, complainant appeared, and demanded an explanation of the manner in which accused was appropriating his goods. Whereupon Babajee indignantly retorted that it was not his business! To this the complainant replied that it was his property, and suggested that it was his business, and calling a sepoy he caused the accused to be taken into custody. Mr. Davur who appeared for the defence, made a speech dwelling upon the fact of the want of proper evidence. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

THE PARSEE SWINDLER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Heerjeebhoy Dosabhoy Joshi was brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. Ryan with cheating Messrs. Kemp and Co., in respect of eight dozens of aerated waters and two bottles of brandy, valued at Rs. 20. The accused is the Parsee who had for a considerable length of time made it his trade to defraud a number of Bombay firms in purchasing large stocks of liquors, aerated waters, and other articles of various descriptions by producing forged chits or orders, purporting to be signed by captains of ships, lying in the Bombay Harbour, and after obtaining delivery of the goods, sold them, and with the proceeds went away to a place near Poona. Heerjee having run short of cash returned to Bombay, and continued his systematic practices. On the 26th October last, he in a like manner obtained the eight dozen bottles of aerated waters and two bottles of brandy from Messrs. Kemp and Co., which he afterwards managed to dispose in the native town. The accused pleaded guilty to this charge, and also to two other charge of cheating. On admitting two previous convictions he was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATHS THEFT CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Henry John Adams, was again placed before Mr. Richardson, by Police Superintendent McDermott, upon the charge of theft of various articles, which he had stolen from gentlemen who frequented the baths. Conclusive evidence was brought forward, Mr. McDermott proving that the property had been sold to certain Marwarees. The accused admitted the offence, but stated that he had been in great difficulties, and had been driven to the commission of the crime in order to provide food for his little brothers, who were in a destitute condition. Mr. McDermott said that this was the case, and asked Mr. Richardson to deal leniently with the prisoner on this account. His Worship in pronouncing sentence, said he was bearing in mind the circumstances connected with it, and only sentenced the accused to one month's simple imprisonment. Upon the recommendation of Superintendent McDermott, he also gave ten rupees from the poor box towards the maintenance of the children who were dependent upon the prisoner, and the prisoner, who was weeping, appeared to be extremely grateful.

THE cancer in the ear from which the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czar's uncle, is suffering, continues to spread, and his Imperial Highness' condition causes grave anxiety.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young persons, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, the most active promoters of absorption and secretion, whereby all poisonous and obnoxious particles are removed from both solids and fluids.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VANA DEVJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. John Fitzmaurice, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in August last convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default each to suffer four months' further imprisonment. Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Harilal Kirparam for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the 4th June last, the accused were passing with a cart through the field of the deceased Bajee Rangjee, when the latter with his two sons objected to their passage. A quarrel arose, in the course of which the first accused struck the deceased on the head with the wooden handle of a sickle, and the third accused struck him with a thick stick on the sides and abdomen. Seven of the prisoners' castemen (Grassias) came up and struck the deceased with their fists. Bajee died of the injuries two days afterwards. The defence was that the death of Bajee was due to injuries received in a fall from his roof, the tiles of which he was repairing on the day of his death. The Sessions Judge remarked upon the evidence that the quarrel admittedly arose because of the passage of the cart through the field. In the dying declaration of Bajee, the three prisoners were included among the ten Grassias who assaulted him. The conduct of the police officials throughout the investigation appeared to the Sessions Judge to be more than suspicious, and led to the inference that they had tampered with it, not, as was frequently the case, in the direction of obtaining a conviction, but with the object of screening the offenders from punishment. They had managed to throw a cloud over the case, having combined to screen the accused Grassias; and their conduct, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was very discreditable. Agreeing with one of the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the three accused and sentenced them as above mentioned.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said: After consideration of all the arguments raised before us by the pleader for the prisoners, we have come to the conclusion that the convictions and sentences must be affirmed. Though not prepared to agree with the Joint Sessions Judge in every point noted by him in his elaborate, and on the whole most careful, judgment, we are convinced that Bajee was present in the scuffle which admittedly took place between certain Grassias and Kunbis on account of the right of way which was asserted by the Grassias and contested by the Kunbis. Possibly the details of that scuffle were exaggerated, as is constantly the case in an otherwise true story. There was probably no idea in the minds of any one at the time that Bajee had received fatal injuries, and it is not impossible that, in the first report of the mukhi, the name of Bajee was not mentioned without its being necessary to suspect that document. But that Bajee did not die on the 6th June from a fall from his roof, is abundantly clear; and that on his death his sons at once insisted that his death was caused by the injuries inflicted in the scuffle is equally clear. The fall from the roof is ascribed to the decayed state of the rafters; yet when the roof was examined two days after the alleged fall, all that was observed was that, in an old roof, two of the rafters were new; and it was inferred from this that they had repaired a fault in the roof that had caused the fall. It is almost incredible that, if the old man fell from the roof on the 6th, the cause of his fall should be, as it were, obliterated by repair before the 8th, when the "panch" was held to consider how the fall had occurred. Without, therefore, relying on the so-called dying declaration, with regard to which there are several suspicious circumstances, we have no doubt that the main story of the prosecution is fully made out. We, therefore, confirm the convictions and sentences.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

(The Honble the Chief Justice and the Honble Mr. Justice Scott, will sit on and after the 13th inst., *de die in diem* to hear the following appeals.)

638—Little, S, F, and N—Narotum Goverdhundas vs Hariba Tookaram—Ardesir, H and D.
639—Mirza H, K—Sorabji Framji Bomanji vs Jeangir Manockji Cursetji and another—Ardesir, H, and D.
642—Tyabjee, and D—M I Quiney vs. Narayen Heraji—Bomonji, and H.
644—Burder, and B—Goswami Shri Vithelasji Dwarkanathji vs Pudmavativahooji—Mansuklal, D, and J.
645—Macfarlane E, and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R—Little, S, F and M.
646—Little S, F and M—Mowji Bullianji and another vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Khunderao, M.
647—Macfarlane, E and H—Bai Raliatbai and another vs Bai Kasi—Roughton and B.
657—Little, S, F and N—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadas Vussanji and others—Jefferson, B, and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

611-89—Jefferson B, D and K—Mahomedbhai Ebrahim vs Curmali Joosub and another—Payne G and S, and T, D and C.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-89—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai, widow, vs Kablibai—Jefferson, B, D and K.
8-89—Tyabji and D—Hunsraj Jewram vs Jeewabai—Chitnis, M and M.
10-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kublibai vs Muttibai—Little, S, F and N.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs Nanusha Jagusha—Ardeshir, H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

285-89—Ardeshir, H and D—Amichund Panalal vs Ganeshlal Shobhagmul—Pestonjee and R.

For Examination of Witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld. Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.—Jefferson, B, D and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

385-89—Payne, G and S—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman vs Dayal Muthura—Hore, C and B. Part heard.
447-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kallianjee Ludha vs Sha Jadowjee Khodidas and others—Thakoredas, D and C.
92-89—In person, a pauper—Pestonjee Cawasjee vs Cursetjee Ruttonjee Kolah—Wadia and G.
473-88—Tyabjee and D—Khetseydas Hurmookray vs Sabhagchand Doulutchand.
453-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Nurrotumdas Vullubdas and another vs Javerbai and others—Chitnis, M and M.
275-89—Little, S F and N—G Salmon and others vs C A Turner and another—Wadia and G.
373-89—Payne, G and S—Hassambhoy Bhundalibhoy vs Khulfan Hoosein and others.
698-63—M H Khan for pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungey vs Mahomed Hoosein Ibrahim—Shamrao P.
76-88—Balkrishna and D for pauper—Balaram Bapoo vs Sittabai and others.
331-89—Thakoredas, D and C—Marwady Jaleeram Ramchunder vs Vullubhdas Kalidas and another—Jefferson B, D and K.
400-82—Manshuklal, D and J—Bai Manek and others vs Vullubhdas Goverdhundas—Little, S, F, and N.
116-89—T A Bland—Harold Dewhurst and another vs. Tribhowan Hansraj and others—Manshuklal, D and J.
222-89—Chitnis, M and M—Moreshwar Nanabhoy and another vs Thuoker Vullubhdas Lukhmidas and others—Chalk, W and S.
230-89—Hore, C and B—Hunsraj Soorjee vs Megbhai and another.
405-89—Ardasir H and D—Peerbhai Esoobjee and others vs Hakimji Rajbhoy and another—Thakoredas, D and C.
217-89—In person—Ibhrahim Hassum vs Fatmabai alias Tubabai—J C Cama.
404-89—Little S, F and N—Govind Gungadhur vs Charles A Turner and others—Roughton and B.
93-88—M H Khan—Runchoredas Amthabhoy—Manacklal Gordhandas Gundani—Ardasir, H and D.
302-89—Little S, F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Charles A Turner and others—Crawford and B.

"PHOSPHO," a most agreeable beverage and valuable nutritive-stimulant. Rs. 28 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 10.

Luckhart, C B, Col, Bo, Comy General, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 11.

Hawks, Lieut, Ms, 32nd MI, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Renton, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Infy H C, from leave to Aurungabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Betham, Lieut, Bo, 8th Regt Bo Infy, from leave, to Poona.
Hawks, Lieut, Ms, 32nd Regt M I, from sick leave, to Burma.
Wyllie, Captain, Ms, Staff Corps, from furlough, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 13th December, 1889.

1. The Officers will wear mourning for the late Captain Freeborn until the 11th proximo.
2. The Battalion will parade to-morrow, the 14th Instant at 4-45. p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground.—Red Uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. Officers detailed for that purpose. Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram cars on the 14th Instant as follows:—
Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School.—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p.m.
St. Peter's School.—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard, at 4 p.m.
3 There will be a meeting of "D" Company at the Telegraph Quarters after the Commandant's Parade on Saturday the 14th Instant. All members are requested to attend.
4 There will be class-firing for "D" Company at Coorla on Monday the 16th Instant. Train leaves Boree Bunder, at 5-30 a.m. There will also be practice for the Regimental Competition. Section Commanders will notify to their sections accordingly.
5. The following members having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "D" Company:—No. 1389 Vol. W. H Rowe, No. 1923 Vol. T. W. E. Oxford, and No. 1283 Vol. G. H. Edwards.
6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2845 Vol. W. Watson to "C" Company; No. 2846 Vol. T. E. W. Palmer; No. 2847 Vol. A. J. H. Belcham, No. 2848 Vol. J. Scott, No. 2849 Vol. R. F. Dantes and No. 2850 Vol. J. A. Nicholls to "D" Company; No. 2851 Vol. C. D Sylva to "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HOUSE.

7. There will be Competition practice at the Riding School from 7 a.m. on Saturday the 14th Instant. All members are invited to attend. Plain clothes.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 13th December, 1889.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at Head Quarters this evening at 6-30.
2. The Signalling Class will meet to-morrow morning on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower, at 7.
3. There will be class-firing on the Coorla range this morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time.)
4. To-morrow, the 14th instant, the Battery will be parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12·5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.
5. Leave of absence for six months from the 7th Instant is granted to Gunner W. Proctor.
6. The following member is transferred from the active to the honorary list.—No. 125 Gunner Alexander McKenzie, dated 11th Dec. 1889.
7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery from the 10th Instant:—No. 148 Gunner M. A. Dowley and No. 149 Gunner G. Hay.

By Order,
J SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 12th.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following information received from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is published for general information:—"The buoy at Bhatkal was put down on the 15th ultimo."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgn-Major P Murphy, M D, I M S, Civil Surgn, Nasik.

Second Lieut F. L. Lloyd Jones, 2nd Battn King's Own (Yorkshire Lt I), is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from the 24th Nov 1889.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains from the date specified subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieut J C Hollway, and G G J S Jones, 4th Dec 1889.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col W Scott, S C; Major C E Yate, CSI, CMG, S C; Lieut G S Hogge, S C; Major E V P Monteith, S C; and Lieut M E Carthew-Yorstoun, S C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major H Hay, S C, six months from 16th Dec 1889, medical certificate.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Major H C E Lucas, Bo S C, Assist Comssy Gen, 3rd class, to be Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class; Major B L P Reilly, Bo S C, Assist Comssy Genl, 4th class, to be Assist Comssy Genl, 3rd class; Capt G R C Westropp, Bo S C, Dep Assist Comssy Gen, 1st class, to be Assist Comssy Genl 4th class; Lieut G W Palin, Bo S C, Dep Assist Comssy Gen 2nd class, to be Dep Assist Comssy Gen, 1st class; and Lieut R W Nicholson, Bo S C, to be Assist Comssy Gen, 2nd class, on probation,—with effect from the 4th Oct 1889 vice Col J M Boyd, who has been permitted to reside out of India.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Surg-Major S O B Banks, FRCSI, IMS, to be Bgde Surgn, with effect from the 19th Nov 1889 vice Bgde Surgn E H R Langley, retired.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A C Lochee, MA, having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 28th Nov 1889.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 is hereby granted to the Rev W D Fratter, Wesleyan Minister, Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J S Ashby, Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 18th Oct 1889.

Lieut H D Merewether, Assist Political Supt and ex-officio Assist Supt of Police Palanpur, and at present Acting Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden, has passed the Political Departmental Examination prescribed by Govt Resolution No. 5050, dated the 27th July 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. McN. Campbell, C. S., on his return to duty, to act as Collr and Dist Magistrate, Panch Mahals, Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals Dist.

Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., on relief by Mr. J. McN. Campbell, C. S., to be First Assist Collr and Magistrate, Ahmednagar Dist.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, C. S., to be Assist Collr and Magistrate, Khandesh.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·134	+·039	+·030	W N W	3	53·1	77·5	43·7	—4·8	55	...	...	0·01	—0·28
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	30·241	+·135	+·134	N N W	2	46·2	80·5	42·0	—3·1	47	...	...	...	...
Karachi	30·173	+·099	+·174	N N E	13	64·9	86·1	61·0	+3·3	26	...	...	0·03	—0·03
Ajmere	30·284	+·084	+·100	N	1	44·2	81·2	40·9	—3·2	60	...	...	...	—0·07
Deesa	30·179	+·081	+·088	E N E	7	58·7	90·2	48·5	—2·8	35	...	...	...	—0·08a
Rajkot	30·126	+·083	+·051	E	5	63·0	86·9	51·5	—0·5	32	...	...	...	—0·35b
Neemuch	30·249	+·080	+·112	Calm	2	57·7	81·3	43·9	—4·7	52	...	...	...	—0·12a
Indore	30·244	+·100	+·122	Calm	1	55·9	79·1	44·2	—4·5	42	...	...	...	—0·44b
Saugor	30·182	+·068	+·040	N E	2	54·2	76·3	47·0	—4·2	44	...	...	...	—0·67b
Jubbulpore	30·242	+·042	+·079	S S E	1	47·0	75·9	38·9	—6·9	64	...	...	...	...b
Hoshangabad	30·239	+·108	+·089	E	4	49·9	79·3	45·8	—4·5	66	...	...	...	—0·50b
Khandva	30·233	+·104	+·125	Calm	3	53·3	81·2	42·5	—5·3	48	...	...	...	—0·60b
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·175	+·084	+·078	N	5	61·1	80·2	49·2	—5·1	39	...	...	...	—0·94b
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	30·216	+·109	+·106	Calm	5	52·4	82·5	41·2	—8·7	56	...	...	...	—0·96
Surat	30·139	+·106	+·104	E N E	M	68·0	88·1	51·6	—4·7	48	4	...	...	—0·18a
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	30·097	+·106	+·086	E N E	13	71·7	85·7	69·6	+0·1	63	...	...	...	—0·58a
Poona	30·178	+·098	+·083	E S E	9	61·2	82·5	47·4	—6·7	29	...	...	...	—1·31b
Sholapur	30·166	+·100	+·088	E	6	63·1	84·2	52·1	—4·6	47	...	...	...	—1·19b
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	30·036	+·092	+·051	E S E	5	64·9	79·3	53·9	—4·6	54	...	...	0·34	—1·52b
Goa	30·040	+·097	...	E N E	4	74·0	81·0	73·0	...	95	...	...	0·04	...b
Karwar	30·014	+·069	+·035	N E	4	73·1	88·3	67·4	+0·8	51	...	...	...	—3·87b
Mangalore	30·012	+·073	+·031	E	3	73·9	88·0	68·9	—2·2	57	...	...	0·34	—3·23
Calicut	29·991	+·057	+·018	E N E	7	72·0	87·8	66·6	...	72	...	...	1·70	—4·40b
Cochin	29·995	+·050	+·039	E N E	M	75·4	89·3	68·7	—4·2	71	...	...	6·59	—1·83
Bangalore	30·092	+·078	+·034	N E	3	...	75·9	54·0	—5·2	...	...	...	0·15	—3·88b
Secunderabad	30·169	+·092	+·052	Calm	2	55·6	81·7	51·1	—6·0	68	...	...	0·30	—1·62b
Masulipatam	30·086	+·073	+·061	N	2	67·8	81·1	61·6	—5·7	77	1	...	2·28	—5·55a
Bellary	30·134	+·099	+·081	E	3	66·0	83·0	55·4	—5·5	69	...	...	0·66	—1·64b
Cuddapah	30·099	+·093	...	S S W	...	67·8	84·1	61·5	...	74	2	...	2·35	—3·60b
Madras	30·055	+·079	+·045	N N W	10	72·3	84·8	70·2	+0·6	76	10	...	5·47	—14·39c
Coimbatore	30·025	+·011	—·003	E N E	4	69·0	83·3	65·3	—1·5	85	3	...	1·33	—3·47a
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	30·016	+·061	+·047	N N W	9	73·8	84·0	63·8	—3·3	76	4	...	4·88	—17·43d
Colombo	29·973	+·057	+·013	N N E	7	84·5	88·0	75·0	...	62	...	...	11·74	—4·25b

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Fine clear weather. *c* Sea smooth. *d* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.

SUMMARY.—During the past 24 hours, the barometer has risen rapidly everywhere except at Coimbatore. Pressure is very high in Rajputana and low on the Malabar Coast. The isobars indicate the probable existence of a low pressure area in the Arabian Sea and the weather all along the west coast, and more particularly off Bombay and Ratnagiri, appears rather unsettled. The barometer is above the normal in almost all districts, and the excess is considerable in Central India, Sind and Rajputana. The wind directions are very variable in the Madras Presidency and at Nagpur, Ajmere and Jacobabad northerly winds are blowing. In all the remaining districts north-north-easterly to south-south-easterly winds are prevalent. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours appear to have been somewhat greater than usual at Negapatam, Madras, Calicut, Poona, Bombay and Karachi, and this morning's observations indicate an increase in wind force at Negapatam, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Bombay, Nagpur, Rajkot, Karachi and Colombo. The maximum temperature is generally above the mean of the season in Gujarat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, and on the Malabar Coast, but elsewhere the variations are irregular. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 90° at Deesa. The night temperature is 3° hotter than usual at Karachi, but elsewhere it continues to be below the normal average. Minimum temperatures below 45° were recorded at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa and Akola. Humidity appears to have risen in Gujarat, Central India and at a few other stations, and skies are cloudy in the Madras Presidency and also at Surat. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. The barometric differences between coast and inland stations have generally increased on the western half of the Peninsula, and the weather on the west coast, south of Surat as far as Cochin, and also in the Arabian Sea off Bombay and Ratnagiri, shows signs of being unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A Anderson, sailed yesterday for Karachee in ballast.

THE Hall Line s. s. Merton Hall, 2,552 tons, Captain J Hughes, sailed yesterday for Port Said and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s. s. Nurjahan, 1,936 tons Captain A S Young, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s s Apollo, 2,054 tons, Captain W S Morgan, sailed yesterday for Hull *via* Aden with a general cargo, Mr W Pilling as cabin passenger and 10 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Algoma, 1,832 tons, Captain J C Murray, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk *via* Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mason, Mr. Nuttal and Mr. Willcock.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain G Mahorsich, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trieste with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Swordsman, 790 tons, Captain R Detlefsen, arrived yesterday morning from Zanzibar, with a general cargo, 2 natives as cabin passengers and 58 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain F Icely, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Persian Gulf *via* Karachee, with a general cargo 18 natives as cabin passengers and 127 deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P Sibilet, sailed yesterday for Aden *via* Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Herbert Watson, Miss Gambier, Mr F Lutcher, Mr and Mrs Charlesworth, and 2 children two Misses Ranson and 25 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo	2051	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co.
" City of Carthage	1716	Frame	B	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Baghdad	803	Whitehead	D	B I S N Co.
" Kangra	1466	Ingram	F	B I S N Co.
" Amigo	771	Bruhn	K	Thowing & Co.
" Assyria	969	Robertson	L	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Algoma	1892	Murray	M	K. Nixon & Co.
" M. Branch	1735	Anderson	P	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Eden Hall	1373	Jones	1	E Bates & Co.
" Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
" Culna	1469	Phillips	4	B I S N Co.
" Teheran	1670	Sams	5	P & O Co.
" Bokhara	2910	Case	6	P & O Co.
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
" Melpomene	913	Perini	8	A H L S N Co
" Arabia	674	Tice	9	B I S N Co.
" Merton Hall	2552	Hughes	12	Edward Bates & Co.
" Busheer	539	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Thisbe (s)	Mahorsich	Trieste, Nov 10.
	Swordsman (s)	Detlefsen	Zanzibar, Nov 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Sculptor (s)	Cronin	Persian Gulf.
12	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Dunkirk.
	Aljofar (schr)	Nakoda	Quilimane.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden.
	Apollo (s)	Morgan	Hull.
	Algoma (s)	Murray	Dunkirk.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Karachi.
	Merton Hall (s)	Hughes	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Kangra, for London and Antwerp.
" Satara, for K. Coast and Karachi.

The steamer Nurjahan, Capt. Young, cleared yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
8	Mount Lebanon s	Nelson	Galle, Dec 2.
	City of London s	Black	Liverpool, Nov 5.
	Roumania s	Hillcoat	Glasgow, Oct 28.
	Clan Macpherson s	Gourlay	Liverpool, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8.—Steamers Coconada, City of Cambridge and Pelican. Ships Tenasserim and Knight of St. Michael.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
10 Secundra s	....	Negapatam.
M. Meanatchy s	....	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
9 Scindia s	....	Calcutta.
Malda s	....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—38 packages writing slates &, M G Hoosen; 200 casks bicarbonate, of soda, S Naraen and Co; 14 packages glassware, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—4 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood; 6 packages earthenware, &c, Treacher and Co; 10 kegs caustic soda, Glade and Co; 15 hogsheads ale, Wm Bell and Co; 57 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.
Clan Munro s—3 casks whisky Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—42 cases oilmanstores, &c, M Ruttonji; 15 cases cheese, S Hiptoola; 60 drums linseed oil, L Samsudin; 1 case medicine. Thomson and Taylor; 17 packages medicine, Hurji Moolji and Co.
Maple Branch s—16 cases chemicals, M Gopalji; 7 cases champagne, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Peshawar s—3 cases bitters, Phipson and Co.
Amarapoora s—20 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—40 drums linseed oil, Finlay Muir and Co; 33 bales straw boards, K Abdool Hoosein; 100 barrels disinfecting power, Croft Wells and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—15 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 5 cases essence, T Bhanji.
Eden Hall s—600 cases brandy, Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons.
Singapore s—60 cases liqueur, D Cowasji and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Coromandel s - 7 hogsheads sherry, Phipson and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Durham s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, Nensey Khyraz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—10 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 26 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 94 cwts rags, Veeljee Kachra; 500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Eden Hall s—247 cwts coiryarn, Hurreedas Veerjee; 6000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 990 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Viram
City of Carthage s—200 bales cotton, T J Young and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Jaitha Dhunji; 2,000 cwts wheat, G Damodhur and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—4½ cwts ivory, A Remtoola; 4 pieces ivory, Ewart Latham and Co; 56½ cwts indigo, Tod Durant and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.
Kangra s—2,000 cwts bones, Rahimbhoy Fazal; 525 cwts galls, Jaitha Veeram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 825 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arbib Brothers s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—435 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—50 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Amego s—102 cwts kismiss, Currimbhoy Ebram; 24 cwts kismiss and 40 cwts sharkfins, Abdoola Joosub; 10¼ cwts sharkfins 8¾ cwts fishmaws, C Jooma and Co; 150 cwts fishmaws, Wallji Poonja and Co; 25 cwts kismiss, 16 cwts senna leaves and 7 cwts cloves, J Essoofally.
Teheran s—25 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 300 lbs gold stone, H Cowasjee; 40 bales cotton, Bhojraj Jankeedass; 21 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co.
Melpomene s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—75 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and W Co; 25 bales twist, M Hureechund.

FIFTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

CARDS of ADMISSION as Visitors to the Congress will be issued to Ladies and Gentlemen, on application to the President of the Reception Committee, or the undersigned, on or before the 15th December, as far as space will permit.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretary, Reception Committee.
37, Hornby Row, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
ON THE WAY TO KHUNDALLA.
Will be opened on 20th December, 1889.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IS a First-class Hotel and is splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

		Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTICE.

BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure you apply for a price list of
S. L. NORMAN AND CO.
REGULARITY AND PROMPTNESS CERTAIN.
DO NOT DELAY IN SENDING YOUR ORDERS.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL SUPPLY AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, AND PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.
Price List post free on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12.

THERE has been increased activity in our principal Export staple during the past week, though principally of a local character, and prices of Cotton have hardened a little notwithstanding liberal supplies for the time of year, 170,000 bales having already come to market. Wheat and Seeds have been quiet, but generally unchanged in value with little doing for export in the latter, and less in the former. Exchange, which was weak and unsettled when last mail left, under the influence of the governing metal, has since rallied, and closes steady with quotations on a level with those of last Thursday evening, both for Bank and Private Paper. Money is less easy, and the Bank of Bombay has raised its rates by two per cent. this afternoon. Government Paper, in response, is 5-16 per cent. lower for Fours. Freights have remained steady at about previous rates, but with not much business doing. There has been no improvement in Import business either in its ready or arrival branch.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay weekly return issued last Monday disclosed a decrease of some 23½ lakhs in the Cash Balance which although not unnatural at this season of the year, and with the new crop of Cotton coming to market freely in its two earliest growths, was hardly looked for in view of the absence of any indication of a sensible increase in the trade demand in the shape of an advance in the Bank's rates at the last board meeting. The diminution in the balance, however, was not due entirely to the expansion of trade requirements; but these were answerable for about 16½ lakhs of the total falling off, the items of Loans and Bills Discounted both showing a material increase. The demand for money, chiefly for financing the cotton crop, would appear to have increased meantime, and in view of this and of the usual withdrawals at the close of the year the directors have this afternoon advanced their rates by 2 per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the drop of ⅜d. per oz. in the price of Silver, telegraphic news of which was to hand on last mail day, this market opened with rates 3-32d. under those quoted in our last weekly report, and a few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits for this months' delivery, the supply having been very limited. A steadier feeling set in, however, and a large business was done for remittance at 1s. 4 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic for December, and at 1s. 4 27-32d. for January-February transfer. On Saturday the market was steady, with quotations 1-16d. higher for Bank Telegraphic for January-February transfer, and 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but very little business was passing either way. For Bank Demand, for December delivery, 1s. 4⅞d. was given. The feeling was steady, not to say firm on Monday, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits was only available for the mail. Bank Telegraphic was offered at 1s. 4 29-32d. for January-February, 1s. 4⅞d. for March, 1s. 4 27-32d. for April, and 1s. 4 13-16d. for May transfer, at which rates some business was put through. Merchants' ready Bills and for December came out at 1s. 5 3-32d., but very little of this paper was on the market for future delivery. On Tuesday the market was quiet throughout the day at the opening quotations at which the feeling was not strong. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 5⅛d., for ready and forward delivery, for three months' sight credits, this rate having been available up to the end of February; but business generally was dull, with only a small demand for remittance. Yesterday the market was very quiet in tone, though steady, with little business passing either way, and the result of Council allotments was awaited for any further movement. Forward rates, as well as those for ready business, were unchanged. The telegrams to hand this morning reported the sale of 11¼ lakhs of Bills at the previous Wednesday's rate of 1s. 4⅞d., and of 23¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 29-32d., and this market has been steady all day, with the banks' selling rates quoted 1-32d. higher for January-February, but buying rates the same as ready. Business has been very dull, very few Merchants' Bills having come out ready, and none for forward delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5d.	"
Do.	4 do.	...1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5⅛d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5⅛d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5¼d.	"
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 9-32d.	"
France	3 do.	...180½	"
Do.	6 do	...181½.	"

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 4th Dec. 1889,	Rs.	35,95,630
Silver received during the week	"	581,643
	Rs.	41,77,273
New coin paid during the week	"	13,02,425
	Rs.	28,74,848
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	11,42,969
	Rs.	40,17,817
Last week	"	51,66,614

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened rather weak last Friday at 98⅜ for Fours for cash, the 6th January account having been quoted at 98½; but in the after part of the day a firmer feeling prevailed, and, at closing, the cash price was 98 11-16 to ¾. The market remained without animation to the close of the week; but rates had an upward tendency, a bull feeling being generally prevalent. Fours for cash opened at 98 11-16, with the January account at 98 9-16, buyers; but they afterwards advanced 1-16 per cent., closing at 98¾ for cash. Business was reported, for the February settlement, at 98 5-16. On Monday the market was quiet at rather lower rates in presence of a material falling off in the Presidency Bank's cash balance. Fours for Money declined to 98 11-16, which was the closing price; while for the next settlement there were sellers at 98½, and at 98¼ for the February account. The market was weak and declining on Tuesday, and the cash price of Fours after opening at 98⅝ receded to 98 9-16, the Calcutta rate having been wired as 98½ to 9-16. For the next account there were sellers at 98⅜, and buyers for the February settlement at 98⅛. Yesterday rates further receded in anticipation of an advance in the Bank of Bombay rates of discount to-day. 98⅜ was the opening price for Fours for cash, with the next account. 98¼, buyers, and the February settlement at 98. Rates for Money and the more distant account, however, hardened in the afternoon, and were finally quoted at 98 7-16, and 98 1-16 respectively. The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates having been discounted yesterday no further change has taken place to-day though the feeling has been weak and lower rates were at one time named, little fresh business having transpired on any line. Four per cents have been quoted throughout the week at 102 nominal,

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 104½. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 96½.

SHARES.—Business in this market generally has been quiet during the past week, and our quotations for Press and Miscellaneous shares are generally unaltered; but the downward movement in Cotton Spinning Mill shares has continued, and we have to report the following further changes since last Thursday. Jubilee Mill shares are Rs. 25 lower; Queen are Rs. 22½ down; Bombay United, and Southern Mahratta are Rs. 20 lower; New Great Eastern have declined Rs. 15; Albert Edward, City of Bombay, Coorla, Framji Petit, James Greaves, and Star of India are all Rs. 10 lower than they were a week ago; Connaught Colaba Land and Mill David, Hindostan, Howard and Bullough, Imperial and Swadeshi have declined to Rs. 5 each; Luckmidas Khimji, are Rs. 3⅜, and Anglo-Indian Rs. 3 lower. As a solitary exception, Manockji Petit are Rs. 42½ higher. Fort Press shares are Rs 20 lower; Mofussil are Rs. 7½ down; and New Press have declined Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down in the first issue and Rs. 10 in the third. Bombay Flour are Rs. 10 lower; and Delhi and Northern have advanced to the same extent. Indian Fire are Rs. 25 up. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower.

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods.—No sensible improvement has taken place in the wholesale demand for staple *Grey Goods* for the Delhi and Cawnpore markets during the past week; but retail consumption has been moderately fair. Holders have, in some cases, accepted slightly easier terms, but this decline has been only agreed to in cases where the pressure of stocks was being felt. For well-known works prices are still steadily maintained, and rates generally may be called unaltered for all descriptions. The off-take of *Imported Goods* during the week has been about 3,000 bales. Excepting a small decrease in business—the week's sales being put down at about 1,500 bales—there has been no change in *Local Goods.*

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has become dull and only a small business is reported, but rates are still quoted as before. In *Local Yarns* a well-known spinner has accepted a decline of 1-16 anna per lb. for No. 10s. of China make, and has succeeded in moving off a lot of about 200 bales, which, so far as we know, is the only business in China makes done during this week. Spinners are ready enough to sell freely at the above reduction; but buyers' offers being much lower, no business takes place, and spinners may still hold off from accepting a further decline for another fortnight. Rates are nominally unchanged and the usual official quotations have not been issued to-day.

METALS.—Only a small business has transpired in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* during the week; but we call the market steady in each case, at previous quotations. *Iron* is also steady and in moderate request at former rates.

COALS.—Owing to the great disparity in the price of this mineral afloat and in the Bunder, consumers have purchased, during the past week, some 4,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn recently landed at Rs. 20 per ton. The stock on the Bunder is now estimated at about 60,000 tons; but a considerable portion of the English Coal has been rendered unsaleable from spontaneous heating last hot season. Importers have been unable to operate for some time back owing to their prices being higher than buyers are willing to pay. For Powell's Duffryn they ask Rs.21, and for Davison's Rs. 18½, shipment during the next two months. The market closes steady at Rs. 20½ for Powell's, and Rs. 18 for Davison's.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS. -Though heavier, by over 7¼ million yards than for October, the shipments of *Plain Cotton* to Bombay for last month show a falling off of nearly 20 million yards as against the missions during November last year. In the other items, Coloured Cottons show some increase both compared with the previous month and week November 1888, while Printed Cottons, on the other hand, give a falling off in each comparison; shipments of Twist having been rather heavier than for the previous month, though considerably lighter than for November last year. The figures wired by Reuter yesterday show that for eleven months of the present year the shipments of *Plain Cottons* to this port had been within some 2½ million yards of what they were during the same period last year, while in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* there had been an increase of 7¼ million yards, and 4 million yards, respectively, shipments of *Twist* having been lighter, by some 3½ million lbs. The missions to the sister Presidencies appear to have been generally lighter in Cottons of all kinds than they were in October or in November 1888.

Bombay.	Nov. 1889.	Oct. 1889	Nov. 1888.
Plain Cottons Yds.	...46,000,000	38,700,000	65,850,000
Coloured Cotton "	... 5,000,000	4,300,000	4,450,000
Printed Cottons "	... 8,800,000	9,250,000	9,900,000
Twist Cottons lbs.	... 900,000	800,000	1,250,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons yds.	...61,050,000	65,750,000	68,600,000
Coloured Cottons "	... 5,150,000	5,400,000	6,100,000
Printed Cottons "	... 2,400,000	3,550,000	3,000,000
Twist Cottons lbs.	... 1,600,000	600,000	1,590,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons Yds.	...7,300,000	11,550,000	10,800,000
Coloured Cottons "	...1,900,000	2,300,000	1,150,000
Printed Cottons "	...1,450,000	1,750,000	1,950,000
Twist Cottons lbs.	...1,000,000	1,700,000	1,500,000

	1889.	1888.
Bombay only.	For 11 months.	For 11 months.
Plain Cottons	...444,259,000	446,850,000
Coloured Cottons	... 48,074,000	40,850,000
Printed Cottons	...103,821,000	99,750,000
Twist, lbs.	... 12,020,000	15,450,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a quiet feeling in this market and only a small business passing in ready new Cotton chiefly for local Spinners' account. The new week, however, opened with a good demand, both local and from exporters, for the ready Bengals and Oomra varieties offering, and a considerable business was done, while prices generally advanced Re. 1 per candy in a firm market. Enquiry slackened materially on Tuesday, but the feeling remained steady at the advance; and yesterday the market became more active again though without any further change in prices. The principal purchases reported during the week have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 204-10; Dhulia, at Rs. 197¼-8½; and Bengal at Rs. 176 to Rs. 192 according to quality; smaller parcels having changed hands of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 217-22; Khangaum at Rs. 210-18, and Ginned Khangaum at Rs. 215-23; Challisgaum, at Rs. 197-7½; Barsee, at Rs. 223-6; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 198-9; Pachora, at Rs. 201; Akote at Rs. 205; and Nngger, at Rs. 206. A few parcels of old Cotton found local buyers, say Compta, at Rs. 182; Barsee, at Rs. 190½, Dharwar, at Rs. 190; and Westerns, at Rs. 175½ per candy. There has been next to no inquiry for future delivery, a contract for "Fully Good" Khanghaum, for Feb.-March being the only forward business reported. The market closed firm this afternoon with prices Re. 1 higher all round than our quotations by last week.

The official telegraphic weather and crop summary issued on Monday, reported that fine, bright weather had continued to prevail over the whole of the Cotton area, and beyond this satisfactory news there is little to chronicle regarding the harvesting of the earlier, and the growth of the later descriptions of the staple. The estimate of a fifteen-anna crop in the Beawar district of the Bengal circle is confirmed; and in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle arrivals were expected to be late as well as short; but in the Wadwan district of Dhollera early arrivals were looked for, and the plants were healthy. The weather at Broach was seasonable, and the crop continued to do well, the flowering of the plants being advanced, and bolls appearing. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants were in flower, and continued to show improvement. Beyond the news that Cotton prospects had much improved in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle there is nothing of fresh interest in the reports issued to-day which confirm the previous favourable advices.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 197	= 4 9-32d
Do Fully Good	" 184	= 4d
Do Good	" 178	= 3⅞d
Do Fine (Jan.-Feb.)	" 198	= 4 9-32d
Do Fully Good do	" 184	= 4d
Do Good do	" 178	= 3⅞d
Belatee, Fine do	" 208	= 4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good	" 198	= 4 9-32d
Do. Good	" 194	= 4 7-32d
Do. Fine (Jan.-Feb.)	" 206	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good do	" 198	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good do	" 194	= 4 7-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple Feb-March)	" 216	= 4 21-32d
Do Good do	" 209	= 4 17-32d
Khandeish Fully Good	" 208	= 4½d
Do Good	" 202	= 4⅜d
Do Fully Good (Feb-March.)	" 207	= 4 15-32d
Do Good do	" 200	= 4 11-32d
Broach, Fine (March)	" 241	= 5 3-16d
Do Good do	" 231	= 4 31-32d
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	" 225	= 4 27-32d
Do Fully Good do	" 216	= 4 21-32d
Do Good do	" 206	= 4 7-16d
S G Dharwar Good (May)	" 215	= 4 21-32d
Westerns, Good (May-June)	" 208	= 4½d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	92,500	19,300
Berar	37,500	28,800
Khandeish	33,500	24,500
Hingunghat	6,500	6,400
	170,000	79,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889. Bales.	1888. Bales.	1887. Bales.
For the Week	39,964	24,537	17,381
From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec	1,876,149	1,885,920	1,562,873
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	1,702	1,026	6,251
From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec	1,283,259	856,871	1,095,1:6
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	818	630	814
From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec	33,895	45,653	58,298

WHEAT.—The rather active demand and firm market noticed in our last report disappeared at the close of the week, and only a small business has since been dull daily, the tone of the market having been generally quiet, and prices unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Less has been doing in this market also during the past week, but prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been steady, while for Gingelly dealers have been very firm. Only a moderate business has been passing, however, and we repeat our last quotations all round.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the Week	168,212	141,416	98,118
" from 1st Jan. to 11th December	6,479,969	11,481,557	9,921,823
Linseed for the Week	32,615	19,722	42,464
" from 1st Jan. to 11th December	20,22,189	2,218,868	2,462,657
Rapeseed for the Week.	25,723	22,485	12,496
" from 1st Jan. to 11th December	2,036,498	2,054,487	948,391
Gingelly seed for the Week	78,883	38,683	60,889
" from 1st Jan. to 11th December	999,334	889,547	1,312,299

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	88,517	..	93,638
" From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec	5,600,680	9,291,991	9,071,885
Linseed—For the Week	31,505	..	94,906
" From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec.	2,098,222	2,517,893,	2,323,931
Rapeseed—For the Week	13,258	..	33,482
" From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec.	2,214,306	1,800,263	1,036,888
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	46,167	..	30,713
" From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec	816,592	744,590	1,439,958

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

OONWALLA—Jaijee, wife of Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy Oonwalla, Dhobi Talao, 3rd Marine Lane. Funeral this (Friday) afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANKIN—December 4, at Allahabad, the wife of W E Hankin (C P), of a son.

JOYCE—December 8, at Russelkonda, the wife of Lieut Joyce, Retired, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEBUDE—December 2, at Longwood Cottage, Simla, Margaret Eliza, widow of the late Major Henry DeBude of the Bengal Engineers.

MALTBY—At Brighton, Edward Maltby, Esq, late Madras Civil Service, aged 79 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.

AN interesting communication was made to the Council of the East India Association on the 18th of November by Lord Stanley of Alderley. When the Council of India Bill went up to the House of Lords it was his intention to move an amendment to enable the Secretary of State to fill up three vacancies arising out of the measure with natives of India, one from each of the three presidencies. Having heard a doubt expressed as to whether the power did not exist already, Lord Stanley before putting down his amendment asked Viscount Cross what his opinion was on the subject. Lord Cross replied affirmatively. He had no doubt whatever that he had the power to appoint any native of India to a seat on his Council. He had in fact already thought of such appointments, but the difficulty was to find suitable persons for the post. Lord Stanley then asked if he might make this announcement public. Viscount Cross gave his consent without which, as Lord Stanley reminded the meeting, he could not, of course, have repeated private communications. This permission given by the Secretary of State proved, Lord Stanley remarked, the sincerity of the opinion Viscount Cross had expressed, and that he was favourable to such appointments. If permission had been refused Lord Stanley said he should have had to move the amendment, and speaking evidently from his knowledge of Ministerial ways he went on to show what the consequences might have been. The Secretary of State might have avoided an expression of opinion that the amendment was unnecessary, and have rejected it without going into the merits of the case on the ground that it was too late in the Session to allow of any alterations in the Bill which would lead to fresh discussions in the House of Commons. The public ought to, and no doubt will be grateful to Viscount Cross for complying with Lord Stanley's wishes, but we may ask why the information privately mentioned to a fellow peer by the Secretary of State was not communicated to the other House when the subject was under discussion there? Lord Stanley further reported to the Council of the East India Association that he had at the same time consulted another peer in the class of ex-Secretaries of State or Viceroys who agreed with Viscount Cross, but said the difficulty was that none of the Indians who were qualified would leave their homes, or could abandon the care of their property. The first step Lord Stanley went on to point out was gained. They now knew that natives of India could sit in the Council. The next step, he said, was to give the Secretary of State opportunities for selecting one or more natives of India duly qualified and willing to reside for a time in England. Men who were best qualified by their attainments and social position would not offer themselves as candidates for seats in the Council, and he thought that any intervention of the National Congress in such matters would do more harm than good. It was probable, however, that when it became known in India that there not only was no legal obstacle to seats in the Council of the Secretary of State being filled by natives of India, but that a favourable view was taken of such appointments, the names of duly qualified and willing candidates would become known through the usual channels of information.

The meeting of the Council was an unusually large one, and Lord Stanley's statement was, we learn, received with much satisfaction. Lord Stanley's idea is that native gentlemen would find a more suitable sphere in the Council than in Parliament, though Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji for example is not likely to be of that opinion. Apart from more practical reasons, Lord Stanley thinks it would be advantageous to have in England two or three natives of position and of Council rank mixing in English society. There is something to be said for this view of the matter, and we can conceive that many (members of Parliament especially) would be very glad if there were native experts in London to whom when Indian questions are before the public, anyone could go to talk over matters. The constant appearance in the drawing rooms of Belgravia of two or three eminent Indians enjoying the distinction of members of Council might also not improbably have the effect of helping to remove the indifference that unfortunately prevails among the higher as well as the lower classes in England with regard to the interests and concerns of Her Majesty's Eastern Empire. The principal obstacle—so far as the largest section of the Indian population is concerned—was referred to by some of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion on Lord Stanley's statement, but the existence of caste restrictions was not considered by anyone as insuperable, and Dr. Leitner hinted at means by which orthodox natives might leave their country for a time, without running the risk of violating principles to which they are religiously attached. The same gentleman, in showing the sufficiency of the supply of qualified natives, brought forward the names of several distinguished individuals belonging to his own province, the Punjab. Others were mentioned, including Sir Madava Rao and the Nawab Mehdi Ali. One member of the association pertinently remarked that there was already a desirable man on the spot in the person of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, and it was admitted on all hands that has entrance into the India Council would confer honour upon that body, besides being a tribute of respect to the community of which he is deservedly so respected a member. Whether Mr. Dadabhai, after the labours of the past few years in cultivating the good wishes of British electors, would abandon his Parliamentary aspirations in exchange for the privilege of saying ditto to Lord Cross is perhaps doubtful, but it would, at all events, gratify his numerous friends in Bombay to know that he had been offered a seat in Council. The immediate outcome of the discussion of the question brought to the notice of the Council of the East India Association was the passing by acclamation of a resolution expressing their great indebtedness to Lord Stanley, and declaring that Indian gentlemen can be found in the three Presidencies well-fitted to occupy seats in the Council of the Secretary of State.

Lord Stanley is not only entitled to the thanks of the Council for ventilating the question of native representation in the India Council, but he is also indebted to the gratitude of the members of the Association generally for trying to infuse a little more life into that body. We are glad to know that he took the opportunity of the meeting last month to explain how in his opinion the Association might be made of more use to India. In these columns recently some remarks have been made on the urgent need of something being done in this direction, and we are glad to learn that the opinions we have expressed have already had a good effect at home. Intelligently and vigorously conducted there is an important future for the East India Association; but continued on its present excessively conservative and inelastic lines it must sooner or later cease to exercise any influence whatever. It is satisfactory to find that this fact is becoming recognized by those who possess the power of producing a better state of things. One of the suggestions thrown out by Lord Stanley, and approved by all who took part in the discussion, was that resolutions should be passed at the ordinary meetings when papers are read. Hitherto the debates of the Association, though in most cases instructive, have been entirely of an academic character. The adoption of resolutions has been prohibited mainly, if not altogether, owing to the fact that strangers are invited to the meetings. On some occasions there are more visitors than members present. Consequently it has been considered that it would be inconvenient if the opinion expressed by an assembly so constituted was to go forth as the deliberate judgment of the Association. But as was observed at the meeting of the Council it is pretty well known, that many outsiders attend these discussions, and surely the resolutions passed might be taken *quantum valeat*. At any rate, they would tend to make the discussions more of a reality than is the case at present, and possibly increase the sense of responsibility of youthful speakers from the Temple and the Northbrook Club. The Council did not feel itself competent to deal with Lord Stanley's proposal at once, but it was to be discussed at another meeting a few days after the mail left. Mr. Connell, whose views respecting Indian railways have attracted so much attention, suggested several other ways by which the Association might be improved, one of them being the holding of fortnightly or monthly debates of an informal kind in the rooms of the Society. Mr. Connell's principal desire is to encourage the native gentlemen, students and others, now in this country, to identify themselves more largely with the institution in Victoria-Street, Westminster. The desire is a laudable one, but it will not be entirely accomplished by affording these young gentlemen facilities to meet now and again to air their eloquence. Something beyond this must be attempted if the East India Association is properly to fulfil its mission.

Now that the revenue at home is advancing, as Mr. Gladstone would say, in injudicious phrase, by "leaps and bounds," people are calculating that Mr. Goschen will have a surplus of between three and four millions to dispose of. The prospect is of some interest to us in India, as at least two possible ways of disposing of his surplus that are open to the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be to the advantage of our trade. If, for example, Mr. Goschen dispose of £60,000 of his surplus by proposing the abolition of the duty on silver plate, he will do India a very good turn indeed. The times are propitious for this, and the Bombay Congress have done well in including a resolution on this subject in their programme. They will be able to urge it with the more energy from the knowledge that it will not be an entirely hopeless endeavour, such for example as would be an endeavour to persuade the Government that the import duties on cotton goods should be reimposed. Mr. Goschen, if no other reason were to move him, might be disposed to remove the silver plate duty as a means of "doing something for silver." Tea is spoken of also as one of the commodities which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be disposed to free from taxation in his next Budget. This would cost him about four and a half millions sterling, or rather more than the whole of his surplus. But the balance could be got by a further re-adjustment of the succession duties, which is just the way that would commend itself to a Government desirous, as the Government are now said to be, to outbid the Radicals for the vote of the Socialist malcontents. Much could be said in favour of the abolition of the tea duty which would make the Government appear to be the special friend of the poor. The tax, as it stands, bears with unequal weight upon rich and poor; that is to say, the working man who pays sixpence a pound upon cheap tea, the price of which in bond would be, say four pence a pound, pays duty to the extent of a hundred and fifty per cent. upon prime cost, while the well-to-do classes, who still pay only sixpence a pound duty, pay no more than thirty per cent. upon the prime cost of the superior qualities of tea which they consume. The tea duty, not being *ad valorem*, is therefore a differential duty which weighs heavily upon the poor, and if Mr. Goschen wants to do a popular thing he will either abolish it—if he can—or will make it less disproportionate to the price of the article. The question is one of direct Indian interest, though Ceylon seems to regard it with less concern, the Ceylon planters feeling that China which sends a larger proportion of the cheap teas, would principally profit. However, over ninety-three million pounds of tea, valued at five crore and seven lakhs, went from India to the United Kingdom last year, the exports having increased by just fifty per cent. in the past five years. It cannot be doubted that with the duty reduced or removed there would be a very considerable increase in the demand for Indian tea in England. The calculation is that while the home consumption of tea averages five pounds per head, one-third of the community drink on the average ten to thirteen pounds, leaving to the bulk of the people only about two pounds a head. Thus there is a wide margin within which tea would be in increased demand in proportion to its cheapness, and it is here that Indian tea-growers may look for a greater demand for their produce if Mr. Goschen takes the tea duty in hand next year.

IT is worth noting that more than one of the Calcutta papers have seized the political significance of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's interposition at the Calcutta Town's meeting. The *Indian Nation* fears that the proceedings will be characterized as a terrible satire on Local Self-Government, for they certainly illustrate some of the dangers of mob rule. The *Hindu Patriot* writes even more severely and at length in a fashion which the *Pioneer* would not be ashamed of. The paper confesses to being filled with troublous apprehensions for the future when it sees the ruler of the Province, the Chief Justice, the Director of Public Instruction, and the *elite* of the nobility and gentry of Calcutta, both European and Native, overcome by sheer force of numbers. The incident, the *Patriot* says, has "thrown back the national movement by a good twenty years." And then, after bitterly assailing Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the author of "New India," it goes on to say that if disaffection should be wantonly spread among "New India" it would fain be content that both New India and self-government should be put back for a century. The weight of these criticisms depends upon whether they or Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's ideas of public life are the more accurately representative of the opinion of Bengali politicians. The gentleman who was too much for Sir Steuart Bayley the other day by no means stands alone, and no one who stands on the Congress platform is more certain of an enthusiastic reception than he.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram to-day says that Lady Harris will come to Bombay before the end of the present cold weather. Lady Harris, we understand, will be the guest at Government House of Lady Reay until the arrival of the new Governor, Lord Harris, in March. By this arrangement Lady Harris—who will be accompanied by her young daughter—will make the journey before the heat [illegible] the Red Sea becomes aggravated. The adv[illegible]tage of arriving in India during the cold [illegible]ther is so obvious that it doubtless [illegible] this step, by which the severity of [illegible] winter will be exchanged for t[illegible] weather of Western I[illegible]

THE Governme[illegible] indulgent a[illegible] Bishop of[illegible] mission t[illegible] They have [illegible] deal with [illegible] rain-gauge g[illegible] Bombay Hig[illegible] Gaming Act o[illegible] measure should [illegible] there would be [illegible] these gambling ge[illegible] cision of the High [illegible] their avocations during [illegible] only chance should be [illegible] measure itself—on the day, [illegible] it will be passed by the Leg[illegible]

MR. J. D. INVERARITY, who retur[illegible] from Aden by the mail steamer on T[illegible] last, resumed practice in the Bombay H[illegible] yesterday. His right arm appears, however, [illegible] still suffering from the encounter with a lion[illegible] Somali land last month.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who returned to Bombay by the last English mail steamer, resumes charge of his office as a Judge of the High Court, and sits on the appellate side with the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang to-day.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Registrar on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, having returned from furlough, resumes charge of his office from Mr. G. Jacob to-day.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper, to five per cent. per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 10th December was 384, equal to a death-rate of 20·93 per thousand per annum as against 452 or 24·56 the previous year, and 406 or 25·96, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 113 died from fever and ague; 1 measles; 1 cholera, 2, dropsy, 67 phthisis, 26 diseases of the nervous system, 56 affections of the respiratory system, 18 diarrhœa, 8 dysentery, 16 stillborn, 40 old age and debility, and 3 accidents and violence. The classified list shows the deaths as follows:—Bhuddist or Jain 18, Brahmin 11, Bhattia 5, Hindu of other caste 168, Hindu [illegible] caste 37, Mussalman 101, Parsee 24, [illegible] Christian 12, European 4. The number of births registered was 250 as against 371 in the corresponding week of last year, 308 and the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

LADY HARRIS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Lady Harris will go to Bombay with her child, a few weeks in advance of the new Governor.

LAW-MAKING IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Shah of Persia has ordered a commission to inquire into the English, French, and German laws in order to select from them a code suitable to the requirements of Persia.

THEFT OF THE EX-EMPRESS OF BRAZIL'S JEWELS.

The ex-Empress of Brazil has been informed that her jewels, comprising some of the finest Brazilian diamonds in the world, have been stolen.

DEATH OF GENERAL JOHNSON, R.A.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The death is announced of Major-General Alured Clarke Johnson, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery at Dublin, and formerly commanding a Brigade at Madras.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO STANLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed to Mr. Stanley :—" My thoughts have been often with you and your brave followers, and I congratulate you all including the survivors of the band of brave Zanzibaris who displayed such devotion and fortitude in this marvellous expedition. I trust that Emin Pasha is progressing."

REVIEW OF STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has held a review of the survivors of Stanley's expedition, and has thanked and rewarded the Zanzibaris who took part in it.

Major Wissmann is suffering from asthma.

THE GAS-WORKERS' STRIKES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The gas-stokers south of the Thames have struck.

The employers have agreed to the demands of the coal-porters, with the exception of one gas company where the men are on strike.

The strikers there are menacing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EMIN PACHA'S CONDITION.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 11.

Emin Pacha has somewhat improved. His external injuries are healing, and he is in good spirits.

PANIC IN AN AMERICAN THEATRE. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Fifteen people have been killed and eighty were injured in the theatre at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, during a panic and rush for the doors caused by a false alarm of fire. The theatre had been recognized for some time as a death-trap, and was only used because the other one was destroyed in the flood which took place there a few months ago.

THE LONDON GAS-WORKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Strikes are again engrossing the attention of all. The London executive of the coal-porters yesterday conferred with the leading merchants at the Mansion House and framed a working compromise, which will probably be confirmed at a meeting of the merchants to be held to-day, thus limiting the strike.

Boycotting has begun at the South Metropolitan [illegible]s-works.

[illegible] manifesto, issued by the gasmen, states [illegible] mediation has proved fruitless, as the com[illegible] is unyielding. Strike is therefore in[illegible], both sides being completely prepared [illegible]truggle.

[illegible]EFT OF THE EX-EMPRESS OF BRAZIL'S JEWELS.

[illegible] Empress of Brazil, which com[illegible] the world, have [illegible]

[illegible]NSON.

[illegible], Dec. 12.

[illegible]ge, who com[illegible] Burma, came up [illegible] of the High Court. [illegible] opening the case, went [illegible]. The case, he said, was [illegible] Recorder of Rangoon, aided [illegible] prisoner was sentenced to [illegible] required to be confirmed by the [illegible] but this Court was of opinion that it [illegible]iction in the matter, and declined to [illegible]y thing to do with it. The Government [illegible]r concluding from this that there had been no trial, a special court was constituted to try the prisoner. Mr. Agnew was inclined to think that he could not interfere in the matter because one Criminal Court could not review the judgement of another Criminal Court, but Mr. Ward, another judge of the special court, thought otherwise and upholded the sentence, but commuting it to transportation for life ; and the question which now came up before the High Court was whether the Recorder has jurisdiction to entertain application made by the Burma Government for the retrial of the prisoner. After some discussion the Chief Justice said, we think the question submitted to us by the special court, Lower Burma, does not arise for our consideration, and we think we should be wrong in deciding in any way in consequence of provision of section 70, Burma Courts Act, which provides that decision of a case is to be in conformity with the decision of the High Court. We are merely asked to advise the special court on a question which does not arise in any effect or form. Under the circumstances we do not think right to answer this reference at all, and, therefore, express no opinion on the validity or invalidity of the trial.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The Prince arrived at St. Thomas' Mount this morning at 8-45 by a special train from Trichinopoly. He was received at the station by Lord Connemara, General Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief ; Colonel Lime, Commanding Royal Artillery ; and other military officers of the Station. After a few presentations were made the party drove to Government House at Guindy where the Prince will remain the guest of Lord Connemara during his stay in Madras. He spent a quiet day, in the evening he drove through Adyar and Mylapore down Mount Road to the Public Hall, where a grand native entertainment was given in his honor. At the latter place a guard-of-honour from the Cornwall Regiment, under Major Carden, paraded ; the Band playing the National Anthem. On his arrival here the Prince was received by the members of the reception committee and was conducted to a dais outside the Hall, where a nautch was held, consisting of native music, kolattum, and dance. The entire route, several miles in length, was splendidly illuminated, the tradesmen on Mount Road making a magnificent show. The General Hospital, the Central Station, the Victoria Public Hall were equally brilliantly illuminated. At Adyar the illuminations of Mr. W. S. Whiteside's house on the banks of the river was simply charming. The entertainment wound up with a grand display of fireworks including several handsome set pieces. The whole of that part of the People's Park adjoining the Public Hall had been converted into a fairyland. The Prince subsequently drove back to Guindy *via* Mount Road, calling at the Madras Club on his way home, where he supped. The Club premises looked splendid; Guindy was reached at midnight. The Prince goes snipe-shooting to-morrow morning to Chingleput, and in the evening there will be a ball in his honour at Guindy. Illuminations on the whole were on a grand scale and great magnificence, and was such that Madras might well be proud of. Lord Claud Hamilton goes to Burma with the Prince.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

Sir Alexander Wilson has been offered and has accepted the seat in the Legislative Council vacated by Mr. Robert Steel.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Orders have been issued for 1,200 additional mules to be sent to strengthen the transport of the Lushai Expedition from Lungleh. The augmentation will greatly facilitate Brigadier-General Tregear's advance.

THE N.-W. PROVINCES SECRETARYSHP.

Mr. W. C. Bennett, Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor, North-Western Provinces, succeeds Sir Edward Buck, who takes furlough at the close of the present Calcutta season.

THE SIMLA ALLOWANCES.

The remaining questions in connection with the Simla allowances will be disposed of before the beginning of the financial year. They relate to house-rent and maintenance, grants during residence in Simla, and family allowances in next year's budget.

RE-ARMING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

It is probable that the requirements of the army in India as regards re-armament—the Artillery with breech-loading guns, the British infantry with magazine rifles, and the Native infantry with Martini—will receive special attention.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

" The Rifle Gathering for Natives," 600 yards—Resaldar Kullunder Buksh Khan, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry, 35 points ; Lance Naik Goonajee Mohitay, 9th Bombay Infantry, 34 points ; Havaldar Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bombay Infantry, 32 points ; Havildar Shaik Cassum, 7th Bombay Infantry, 32 points ; and Naik Tanajiwa Ginde, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 32 points.

" Rifle Gathering for Europeans," 600 yards—Private Swain, 2nd Gloster Regiment, 33 points ; Lance Corporal Middleton, 2nd King's Own Lancashire, 32 points ; Private Pocock, Royal Fusiliers, 31 points ; Private Young, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 31 points ; Private Smith, Dublin Fusiliers, 30 points ; Quarter-Master Sergeant Macdonald, Poona Volunteers, 29 points ; Lance-Corporal King, Royal Fusiliers, 29 points ; Captain Francis, 5th Bombay Infantry, 29 points ; Lance-Sergeant Maccormack, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 29 points ; Private White, Dublin Fusiliers, 29 points ; Private Taylor, Lancaster Fusiliers, 29 points ; Quarter-Master Watkins, Bombay Volunteers, 28 points ; and Private Green, Lancashire Fusiliers, 28 points. Four twenty-eights counted out.

" The Southern India Rifle Association Medal Contest," 600 yards—Jamedar Shaik Mahbub, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 121 points, silver medal ; Havildar Crishnajee Cuddum, 9th Bombay Infantry, 117 points ; Naik Dewa Singh, 3rd Bombay Rifles, 117 points ; Havildar Roopram Goojne, 7th Bombay Infantry, 117 points ; Naik Narayen Sawant, 26th Bombay Infantry 116 points ; Subedar Sikander Khan, 5th Bombay Infantrp, 115 points ; Havildar Fazuldin, 3rd Beloochis, 115 points Havildar Shaik Abdool Kadur, 9th Bombay Infantry, 115 points ; and Subedar Jowalie Singh, 14th Bombay Infantry, 115 points.

" The Bengal Presidency Medal" was won by Lance-Corporal Middleton, Durham Light Infantry, with a score of 32 points, at 800 yards.

A theatrical entertainment and a camp fire will be held in the Camp to-morrow evening.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BENARES, Dec. 9.

A Congress meeting was held on Sunday evening. There were over four thousand present. Pandit Kashinarain, a retired sub-judge, presided. Forty Hindus and thirteen Mahomedans were elected. Resolutions advocating reform and thanking Mr. Bradlaugh were passed.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

An open-air meeting was held on Sunday at Triplicane, about a thousand persons being present. Rajah Ramarow, ex-Member of Council for six years, presided. He said that in the interest of the country and Government reform in the Legislative Councils is absolutely necessary ; they are, at present, constituted as mere shams, and might be swept away. The meeting, after congratulating Mr. Bradlaugh on his recovery, and approving the Madras Legislative Council scheme, elected thirty delegates, Rajah Ramarow and Mr. Norton including. The meeting dissolved with cheers for the Queen-Empress and Mr. Hume.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 7th December, arrived here at 3 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ ,, ,,	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
per cent. French Rentes	88¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	} mutilated.
4½ per cent. ,,	}
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADATHORAIKANI CAMP, Dec. 7.

In my last letter I wound up by merely mentioning the fact that his Royal Highness had left Colathoorpolay on Thursday morning for Madathoraikani, distance nine miles. The Prince, Mr. Hanyngton (the Resident), and Captain Harvey drove in the first carriage, and instead of going straight on to Madathoraikani, the Prince's carriage turned off due east, at the 33rd mile from Trevandrum (a mile and a half from Madathoray), and proceeded for some miles along the Chinnaminnaur Road which, also leads to Chinnakullar (Senakala), hoping to come across some elephants which had of late been frequently seen along that road. Between the 36th and the 38th mile along the direct road from Trevandrum (also the road between Madathoray and Colathoorpolay) three rogue elephants have often been seen by the unjell or tappal men who have sometimes been pursued several miles along that road. It is considered so dangerous that no native will pass along that road after sunset. The turns in the road are many and sharp, and the steeps in some portions of it are very trying. These rogue elephants have a way of hiding round the sharp corners so that the unfortunate tappal man, or traveller, does not know of his danger until he is almost within ten yards of the cunning brutes. Several unfortunate people have been killed, and the road has acquired a bad name. However, the Prince's party did not meet with any of these rogues. Several miles of the Senakala Road had been traversed in vain by the Prince, and no fresh tracks of an elephant having been observed the Prince and party returned to Madathoray camp for breakfast. Captain Holford, Captain Edwardes, and Mr. Bensley who followed up in another tonga, were a little more fortunate. They were informed by some hillmen (Kanikars), whom they had met on the road, that two tuskers had just a short time previously crossed the road. A fresh track was found, and the party followed it up with the result that after going some way into the thick and dangerous jungle they came upon the two huge brutes and got within a few yards of them. However, the jungle was so very thick, and the elephants dodged about so cunningly that their pursuers could not obtain a shot at them. The chase had, ultimately, to be given up, for the elephants were getting on to more dangerous ground. With considerable reluctance these three disappointed sportsmen made their way back to the road and got on to the camp.

The camp at Madathoraykani is situated on the summit of a high hill, and commands an exceedingly charming view of the thickly-wooded sholas all around. The District Engineer's bungalow—the only substantial building in the place—has been furnished and made comfortable for his Royal Highness as a bed-room, and attached to this building on the western side is a well-built shed upon a high basement which serves the purpose of a sitting room. On the southern side stand a beautiful and artistic dining saloon, built after the manner of the one at Colathoor and which I have already described, is connected with the main building by a corridor. On the northern and western sides of the centre building runs a line of temporary cloth lined shed, for the accommodation of the party. The whole camp is surrounded by a deep and wide ditch as a protection against elephants, and presents a very neat and cleanly appearance.

At about 2 o'clock when luncheon was being served, some Kanikars arrived at the camp and gave information that they had seem two tuskers on the Trevandrum Road, about three miles from the camp in the direction of the capital. After tiffin, at about 2-45 p.m. the Prince, Mr. Hanyngton, and Captain Harvey set out in the direction indicated, accompanied by some of these Kanikars, who carried bows and arrows, and after they had walked on for a short distance they found fresh tracks of the elephants. Following up these tracks the party turned into the jungle and soon got within a hundred yards of the spot where the two tuskers were standing. This was in very thick bamboo jungle, and every attempt was made to dislodge the brutes, but without success. While these attempts were being made a heavy thunderstorm accompanied with a good shower of rain came on, and completely spoiled all chances of sport. It being considered dangerous for his Royal Highness to remain any longer in that jungle the party turned back and retraced their footsteps to the camp, without any of them having had an opportunity of firing a shot at the brutes, though they had got within so close a range of them. Thus baffled, his Royal Higness returned to camp at 7-15 p.m. Dinner was served at 8 p.m. The weather we are experiencing here is rather changeable. I am told that up to within a fortnight ago it rained heavily every day and that the nights were bitterly cold, necessitating the use of double blankets. All this has now passed away. The days are sultry and hot ; in the evening the sky gets slightly clouded over with rain clouds, and the nights are very dewy. After dinner on Thursday night, in the bright moonlight, a snake was seen creeping along towards the Prince's sitting room. Mr. Bensley and Mr. Hanyngton promptly despatched it with sticks, and Dr. Jones was summoned to pronounce verdict upon it. After a brief examination the doctor had no hesitation in declaring that the reptile was a poisonous one. The jungles about here are infested not only with ferocious wild beasts of all kinds, but also with deadly snakes which in colour resemble the *irrel* or thick reed with which the forests abound.

After an early *chota hazri* yesterday morning the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Hanyngton, Captain Holford, Captain Edwardes, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Bensley, and escorted by a few hillmen who acted as guides, started out at 7 a.m. for Senakala (distance about thirteen miles). The journey was made in tongas, and the party arrived at the camp pitched at the Tea House of the Scottish Indian Coffee Company (Strathmore Estate) in time for breakfast. After breakfast the party went out to look for elephants but found none. Here riding horses were in waiting for the Royal party to take them to the famous patnas or grass-lands, seven miles beyond the Strathmore Estate. The patnas are situated upon an elevated tableland, some three or four thousand feet above sea level, which is about ten miles in length, and from five to six miles in width. The grass-land is interspersed with thick sholas which in no small degree add to the grandeur and picturesqueness of the scene. A pretty camp has been erected at the patnas by the hillmen, the huts being built entirely out of *irrel*. Bison are said to abound here, but I have not yet heard whether his Royal Highness succeeded in obtaining anything of a bag.

Sir Edward Bradford, Mr. J. D. Rees, Captain Harvey, and Mr. Bruce Fergusson remained behind at Madathoraikani, and will return to Colathoorpolay to-morrow morning, there to meet the Prince who goes straight from the patnas to Colathoor to-morrow. In the course of yesterday, Mr. Rees, Captain Harvey, and Mr. Fergusson, went out some miles after elephants, but returned without getting any sport.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s s Coromandel, Captain L. Reeves, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For London.

Mrs Rumsby.	Mr and Mrs J Salomon
Mr and Mrs F B Hanna	Mrs Dale

For Brindisi.

Mr A Kerr	Surgeon Major Meadows
Mr E Miller	Mr J Pendlebury
Mr and Mrs W C Windover	Mr Geo Cotton
Major and Mrs J C F Gordon	Lieut C Archer

For Suez.

Miss Ashlin	Mrs. Irving

For Aden.

Col C Cowie	Deputy Surgn-Genl Cates
Major Patterson	Mr Edward Roberts

The Secretary of State has approved of the decision by the Government of India that in future Brigade Surgeons of the Indian Medical Service, when nominated for promotion to the administrative grade, shall not have the option of declining such promotion.

A young bridegroom, Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, who was only married last week at Chudderghat, was robbed immediately after his nuptials of nearly all his clothes, besides other articles of value.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 11.

In my last letter I referred to the increase of the Abkari tax, since then the excitement has been growing, and it has extended to the masses of the people, who see with anxiety the impending result of the negociations in progress between the British and Portuguese authorities. The auction sale of the licences which was advertised has been postponed, probably with the view of first settling the question whether the increase should be from Rs. 4 to 5 or from Rs. 4 to 6. The Government have exercised foresight in fixing a higher rate for the country liquor, the addition being one-third to the present rate. Accordingly a bottle of the native spirit would cost as much as a bottle of Libson wine, though the latter has to travel a thousand miles and to pay freight, commission, duty, and profits before it is offered for sale. It will, no doubt, be a seductive bait for the contractors to bid higher in the ensuing auction ; for they hold that persons addicted to drink must consume the regulated quantity no matter whether the stuff be cheap or dear. The helplessness of the Government is quite apparent in this matter to check the grinding hardship, which the increase of tax will entail upon the people. Though the Governor-General may sympathise with the bitter complaints of the people he is bound to execute the provision of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty that directs the Goa Government to assimilate the Abkari tax with that which is in vogue in the surrounding British territory. The landed proprietors are now opening their eyes to what appears to them the lion's share which the Abkari Department appropriates to itself, leaving them and their tenants almost nothing from the unremunerative transaction. To counteract, therefore, the oppressive and one-sided policy the proprietors have combined among themselves not to let a first-class cocoanut tree be tapped for toddy for less than Rs. 10. The prevalent impression is that the tax of Rs. 6 for each tree will involve the toddy-drawers in debt, and being unable to meet the liability they will decamp, leaving the proprietors to make good the loss, for according to the law the Government does not recognise any other than the proprietor who will ultimately have to bear the burden of the liability without the least prospect of advantage. If the combination referred to be extended to the proprietors of the other provinces there will be a general strike among the toddy-drawers and it is not improbable that overtaxation may put an end to the industry of manufacturing country liquor.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The mail from Europe which arrived last night has brought to India countless copies of Dr. Barnardo's compact little circulars passing through the post office to all stations, bringing to the notice of the public the exhausted state of the funds available for the "*Homes for Orphan and Destitute Children*," and appealing for what is far more and better than sympathy—assistance in money, gifts, and donations. Your readers will pardon me, I am certain, if I take up their attention for a few minutes in bringing the subject to their kindly notice. To all gentlemen who may receive copies of Dr. Barnardo's circular I would say—" Do not, I beg of you, heedlessly and thoughtlessly throw away these circulars or destroy them but peruse them carefully and *then* do with them whatsoever you please." I would ask the recipients of these little packets not to treat them as we ordinarily do the circulars of tradesmen, *et hoc genus omne*—who often are an unmitigated nuisance to the public although at times a necessary one.

I am sure many of your readers and many of those who in past years have received copies of Dr. Barnardo's circulars are not aware of the real good Christian work being conducted year by year by the Patrons and Committee of the " Homes for Orphan and Destitute Children in England," and elsewhere. A careful perusal of the touching letter of Dr. Barnardo of November 1889 contained in the circular will probably open the eyes of many persons—if it does not actually bring honest tears to the eyes of many. Read the narrative of facts in the letter and it is certain to strike a chord of sympathy in the Christian hearts of many. " Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles ? " Dr. Barnardo asks—No—certainly not. The poor, perishing, abandoned, little waif must be saved if there is any true humanity, Christian or otherwise, in this world. The child in all its innocence—apart from the sins of its unfortunate parents must be saved body and soul. Dr. Barnardo writes : " I have had the great privilege of rescuing up to this date 14,500 waifs and strays ; whilst a family of over 3,000 others is actually now under my care in the Homes." These figures speak more eloquently than all the words in the dictionary ; they appeal for more to our feelings than all the lectures and discourses in the world. " What can be done for the unhappy children of the streets who are growing up among us in ignorance, neglect, and destitution ?" Dr. Barnardo puts this question. Each one of us must answer it for himself. Where we can afford a little—let us give that little. If Providence has blessed many of your readers and of the public with wealth let them spare a little for the little ones. In this month of December, the month of glad tidings of great news—let us think of the poor street waifs. How many a rupee do people not squander or in their selfishness waste on themselves. Every rupee which a generous and kind-hearted person may choose to send Dr. Barnardo will undoubtedly be received and acknowledged with much thankfulness. Dr. Barnardo's address is 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. Should these few lines be the means of a few kind hearts sending something be it ever so trifling, I will feel gratified to know that my efforts to bring the deserving " Homes for Orphan and Destitute Children " of Dr. Barnardo to public notice have not been undertaken in vain.—I am, &c.,

Dec. 11. J. D.

A CAUTION TO TRADERS WITH THE GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to call the attention of the various firms trading with Bagdad to the danger of accepting unstamped bills of exchange drawn upon them by their Bagdad correspondents.

The representative of a London firm having occasion recently to undertake a lawsuit at the Bagdad Commercial Tribunal to recover certain sums which had been overdrawn about eighteen months previously, the complainant presented the defendant's letters containing advices of his drawings and acknowledgment of the plaintiff's due acceptance of all his bills. This was not held to be sufficient proof of the validity of the claim, especially as the defendant actually denied ever having drawn any bills at all. There was no other course left but to produce the original bills drawn by the defendant.

So far the case offers no particular difficulty, but the bills not having been stamped, the plaintiff will have to pay down a fine of 8 per cent. on the value of the bills produced, and as the transactions concerned were rather extensive the fine comes to a good round sum. It is supposed that this fine is ultimately recoverable from the drawer who should have stamped them in Bagdad before negotiating them, but I need hardly state how precarious such a recovery is in this country, and what trouble, vexation, and annoyance accompany legal proceedings.

I think, then, that it would be advisable, in view of probable difficulties with correspondents, not to accept bills unless they are duly stamped.—Yours, &c.,

STAFFORD SASSOON.

Bagdad, November, 1889.

THE SALSETTE LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the agitation carried on by a section of the Bandora public threatens to interfere with the departure of the Down Virar Local, permit me to bring to the notice of the powers that be, that the train in question is a very convenient one to numerous residents of Salsette, travelling *via* the Goregam, Malad, Borivli, and Bhayandar stations, and, therefore, I beg most respectfully to submit that a later departure of that train will entail much hardship and inconvenience on the Salsette people to whom the only afternoon train is the one under notice. As a matter of fact, there are numerous trains running between Bandora and Bombay, and the solicitation by Bandorites of further favours at the expense of their less fortunate neighbour savours of " cynical selfishness." But I venture to hope that after hearing of the wants of other people, the Bandora people will not press their requests so as to interfere with the convenience of the Salsette public.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE PROPOSED RECONSTITUTION OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Bombay Graduates' Association have sent in the following memorial to Government :—

In continuation of their memorial, dated the 14th November 1889, the Bombay Graduates' Association beg respectfully to submit for the consideration of your Excellency in Council the following scheme for the remodelling of the Law School with a view to place it on an improved and more satisfactory basis.

2. The Association do not pretend that their scheme has the merit of completeness or that it would satisfy all the ends which the Law School is expected to accomplish. The Association have, however, fully kept in view the financial exigencies of the present time, and have, therefore, with due care and consideration, prepared a scheme which would advance the status of the Law School, and at the same time have the recommendation of being practicable.

3. At present the whole course prescribed for the LL.B examination by the University is not gone through at the Law School ; and it often happens that a student passes through the Law School without receiving a single lecture on some important branches of Law.

4. The Association think that the teaching at the Law School should be such as, in the first instance, will thoroughly qualify the candidate to answer all the questions which might be set at his examination, and, secondly, give him such practical knowledge of the principles of all the important branches of the law as will equip him for his future professional career.

5. In order to attain these results the Association think it essential to have a combined system of *professorial and tutorial* instruction.

6. The Association would, therefore, propose that there should be a Principal, two Professors, and three Fellows for the Law School.

7. The principal should be the responsible head and Superintendent and senior Professor of the Law School.

8. The Professors should be either Barristers, Advocates, or Pleaders of the High Court who have practised in the Bombay High Court for not less than five years.

9. The Fellows should be LL.B.s of the Bombay University who have practised in the High Court for at least three years and should hold their office for five years.

10. The Association have proposed the above qualifications for the Professors and Fellows because, in their humble opinion, Indian Law requires special study and experience at the Bar in order to enable Barristers coming out from England to do justice to the subjects which they may be called upon to teach, and even as regards LL.B.s of the local University some experience at the Bar is a very desirable qualification.

11. The Association beg to annex a table showing the various subjects prescribed by the University for the LL.B. examinations and the minimum number of lectures in each subject which the Association consider necessary.

12. According to this calculation the total number of lectures in a year for the first LL. B. students would be 160; which would, on an average, come to about one lecture per day ; the number of working days in an academical year being 180. The total number of lectures for the Second LL. B. students would be 660 in all or 330 per year, that is to say, about two lectures per working day.

13. The work of instructing the First LL. B. students might, the Association consider, be undertaken by one Professor and one Fellow ; and two Professors and two Fellows might have charge of the instruction of the Second LL. B. students. The classes for the second and third year students, which are separate at present, should be amalgamated, so that the same lectures will serve for both ; and the students, who newly join the Second LL. B. class, will study in the first year the subjects taught to the 3rd year students and in the next take up those subjects which were taught to their predecessors in the previous year, and so on.

14. This arrangement will entail not more than 3 hours work per working week on each Professor and Fellow which, the Association consider, is by no means heavy.

15. The Association would propose the following scale of expenditure for the Law School :—

	Per mensem. Rs.
1 Principal and Senior Professor..	400 (300 as professor). (100 as principal).
1 Professor of Law	300
1 Do. of Law	269
1 Fellow	175
1 Fellow	175
1 Fellow	175
Total	1,491
Establishment, including 1 Clerk on Rs. 25, 1 peon on Rs. 6, and contingent charges Rs. 5	36
Grand total	1,530

16. The total expenditure per year for the Law School, according to the above scheme, would be Rs. 18,360. Out of this the Perry Fund contributes Rs. 2,028 per annum (vide Bombay University Calendar for 1889-90 page 312) leaving Rs.16,332 to be provided for. As regards this amount the Association beg to point out that there are at present about 210 students attending the Government Law School (vide Bombay University Calendar for 1889-90, pages 313 to 317). The fees paid by these students at Rs. 50 per head per year come to Rs. 10,500. Deducting this amount from Rs. 16,332 the balance left to be provided for by Government will be Rs. 5,832 per annum—an outlay, which, the Association feel, is not at all heavy, and which the Government should be prepared to incur in view of the good results it would bring.

17. The Association feel sanguine that with the improved system of instruction under this revised scheme the attendance at the Law School is sure to increase, and Government will before long not only repay themselves all the extra expenditure which they shall have to incur, but will further have a surplus over it in the same way as they have had for some years past from the present Law School.

18. The Association, therefore, venture to hope that the scheme which they have proposed will commend itself to your Excellency in Council as one which can without difficulty be given immediate practical trial, and which, from an educational point of view, will be an improvement on the present state of the Law School.

19. The Association further trust that the Law School thus equipped will inspire greater confidence and esteem in the popular mind, and that at no distant date some philanthropic persons may come forward to make endowments which will substantially realize the ideal so graciously foreshadowed by your Excellency as Chancellor of the University in the last Convocation address—We remain, &c., your Excellency's most obedient servants,

Daji Abaji Khare,
Chairman.
Rustom K. R. Cama,
Jannetram Nanabhai,
Hon. Secretaries.

The Bombay Graduates' Association, 5th Dec. 1889.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

The annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. W. R. Macdonell, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The chairman read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors. It was resolved that the directors' report and the audited accounts be approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 180 per share of the original issue, and Rs. 45 per share of the third issue, was declared. Messrs. Lukmidas Khimjee and Louis P. Russell, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. John S. Barn and Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee were elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors, managers, agents, and the Burmah staff, for their successful conduct of the business during the year. Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff urged upon the directors the prosecution of the company's claim in respect of losses suffered during the late war, upon the Government of India, and, if necessary, to appeal to the Home Government and to the British Parliament. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Dec. 12.—The barometer continues to rise everywhere. Increase is rapid in the Konkan, Berar, and the Deccan ; and brisk generally. Pressure is highest in North-western India, and lowest in south of the Bay. Wind directions are fairly normal, except over the Bay, where it is unusually northerly; its force is fresh in Bombay and Karachi. The mean temperature is slightly above the normal in the North-West Provinces, and below elsewhere, mostly in the Central Provinces. The weather is very fine and settled, and no rain has been reported in any station, and apparently there is little prospect of any.

MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Bombay branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India, was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening. H. E. the Governor presided, and he was accompanied on the platform by

The Right Hon. Mr. Childers, M. P. ; the Hon. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E. ; the Hon. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E. ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott ; the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani ; Mr. S. S. Bengali, C.I.E., Dr. Pinkerton ; Messrs. G. Kittredge and Grattan Geary ; the Rev. Goodwyer Lewis ; Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Frederic Chambers, MacLauchlin Slater, H. U. Uloth, Allan F. Turner, S. D. Sassoon, S. E. Shellim, E. M. Moses, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, G. S. Mankar, and T. M. Kelkar ; Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee ; Messrs. Hormusjee M. Chichgar and Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vakil ; Dr. A. DeGama ; Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Vandravandas Purshotumdas ; Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Bhalchundra K. Batvekar ; Messrs. Byramjee N. Seervai, M. C. Murzban, R. N. Kabrajee, Khimjee Jiva, V. R. Naidu, H. M. Kama, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Pherozeshaw B. R. Mody, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, J. E. Mody, Limjee N. Banajee, Kalabhoy Vakil (of Surat), Damodardas Tuakursee Mooljee, and many other European and native gentlemen.

The following delegates from the up-country branches were also present at the meeting :—

Mr. Hiranund Showkiram, Hyderabad (Sind) ; Mr. E. Giles, Ahmedabad ; Rao Bahadoor N. G. Wad, Rao Saheb G. S. Waidya, Rao Saheb G. N. Ketkari Mr. R. B. Desai, Rao Bahadoor Lalshanker Umiashanker, and Dr. J. P. Wadia, Nasik ; Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai and Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai, Surat ; Mr. J. B. Khare, Dhulia.

Mr. Phipson, the honorary secretary of the Association, read the notice convening the meeting. The resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried.

The Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., who was received with cheers, said :—

Your Excellency,—On the 30th of March, 1886, a great meeting, over which you presided, assembled in this hall for the purpose of establishing a Bombay branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India, more commonly known as the " Lady Dufferin Fund." On that occasion you pointed out that, so far as Bombay was concerned, the work was no new one ; that what we had to do was to organise an agency to provide for the growth and expansion of a work already planted by Mr. Kittredge and Mr. S. Bengalee, and which had under their fostering care taken root and flourished and brought forth fruit. (Applause.) The names of Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Bengalee will, I venture to say, be held in loving remembrance so long as the amelioration of the sufferings and the promotion of the health and happiness of the poorer classes of women engage the sympathy of their more fortunate brothers and sisters in this Presidency. (Cheers.) The late Sir Maxwell Melvill at your request explained in a speech characteristically concise and clear the aims and objects of the movement, its real need and unspeakable value, and indicated the proposed lines of action. The resolutions submitted met with an enthusiastic reception, a large general and a small executive committee were formed—the latter with Lady Reay as president. (Cheers.) It is the adoption of the fourth annual report of the executive committee that I have now the honour to move. (Cheers.) The report has a special interest, in that it is, I regret to say, the last that will be submitted while Lady Reay is president. I have served on many committees for furthering various objects in Bombay, but I think my colleagues will agree with me when I say that I never served on one that gave the members less trouble. Lady Reay has been the motive power, has initiated and with the experienced and able assistance of our energetic and versatile honorary secretary, Mr. Phipson (cheers), has given practical effect to each plan and scheme brought forward. The members have only had to consider, approve, and sanction ; and such has been the nature and character of the suggestions made that I cannot call to mind a single instance of the modification, much less the rejection, of what was originally put before us. The pages of the report speak for themselves. A study of them will show you that no less than 25 pupil nurses have obtained certificates, and of these 22 are now engaged in hospitals, or are practising in Bombay and at up-country stations—pioneer messengers of mercy carrying healing whithersoever they go. (Loud cheers.) Thirteen are at present undergoing the process of training. And it is a noticeable fact that these nurses are drawn from all castes and creeds. Among them you will find seven of the Brahmin caste—a fact which falsifies the prediction of those who declared that among Hindoos none but the ordinary ayah class would be found willing to come forward. The report further informs you that in connection with the Cama Hospital 16,500 out-patients and 2,430 in-patients have been treated during the past three years, among which were many difficult cases. There are now eleven district committees affiliated to the Bombay Branch at work, and there are present here to-day delegates from several of these committees who can give an account of the good work being done in various parts of the presidency. Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Satara, Khandeish, Surat, Bijapur, Nassik, Hyderabad and other places are centres of activity. Some have hospitals, some dispensaries, some only nurses working outside. All are making progress. It is to be hoped the excellent example set will be followed by other districts and towns, and the thrice-blessed work spread throughout the land. The Satara report will show what can be done on a small expenditure properly applied. If you turn to the instruction branch you will find that 51 female students have studied at the Grant Medical College since it was opened to women in 1883. There are now 31 on the college roll. One lady, Miss Walke, has obtained the L. M. & S. degree, and seven have qualified as certificated medical practitioners. (Cheers.) To assist female medical students the committee have granted scholarships to eight ladies during the past year. The last item in the report—but by no means the least important—to which I will refer, is our financial condition. I may mention in passing that the time has come when it may be thought necessary to formally draw up a constitution, enact rules, pass bye-laws, and appoint trustees. But this will have attention hereafter. As regards finance, what has been done has rendered drafts on our capital unavoidable. It is generally regarded as most imprudent to cut into capital. But I am sure no one will deny that under the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed the policy was a wise one. A more timid policy would have led to no or only trifling results. And although the result may be small compared to the vast field open to us, still they are substantial, and give ample promise of a bright and growingly useful future. Each year will find the area cultivated and extended. But much must be done by supporters and well wishers and friends. Constant effort is called for. Lady Reay's Fancy Fair two years ago was a big nugget ! The coming Fair will, no doubt, prove another bigger nugget ! (Cheers.) But we must not depend on nuggets. We must gather the atoms and particles of the precious auriferous dust with unceasing industry and labour from the multitudinous sands. I sometimes thin , if by some organisation it were possible, to collect one anna from every man and woman in the Presidency who had an anna to give it would yield a splendid capital sum with which to carry on this great work (cheers) ;—a work that in its operation to the ignorant brings knowledge, to the suffering comfort and relief, and to the sick and weary rest. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang who was received with cheers, in seconding the resolution, said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has just now been moved in such eloquent terms by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam. In supporting that resolution, especially after the very appropriate observations of the preceding speaker, I am relieved from saying anything at length. But before I say the one or two words I had wished to do, I desire to express my entire concurrence in relation to the excellent work which has been done by Lady Reay. (Cheers.) I was going to have said that our work (I have the honour to be one of the Council of this Association) has been only one stage removed from a sinecure, and all on account of the very devoted and assiduous way in which Lady Reay has done her work. (Cheers.) I should like to say just one word in relation to the finances of the Association as stated in the report, which states that the stream of charity that has flown to the Central Association in Bombay has not been as large as could be desired, although on every side we have a satisfactory statement as to the amount of money which has come to the various branches scattered throughout the Presidency. Of course every body will agree that it is not desirable that the volume of charity should not be stinted, but at the same time it will be seen that if we are to make a choice between large contributions to one Central Association and a steady flow of charity to branches which are scattered all over the Presidency

I, for one, at any rate, prefer to see the numerous branches in a flourishing condition. And for this reason: the work we have to do is not merely a work of philanthropy which carries comfort and relief to those who sorely need it; but it is also an educational work, and it is on this account that the light of its presence should be shed all over the mofussil, and should not be confined to this city. Our work is not confined to the training of nurses for the purpose of carrying relief to those who need it; but we have come to that stage where we send out our students to compete in the examinations held by the University of Bombay. (Cheers.) Therefore I say that this work is both educational and philanthropic and deserves the support of the entire community, and I am sure that in coming years donations will come to it in ever increasing amounts and that it will continue to prosper and spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. If one looks at the reports of the various branches of this Association it will be apparent that throughout there is a feeling of co-operation and a mutual intercourse between the Central and Branch Associations, which apart from the educational and philanthropic value of the work, is of the highest advantage to us. Here we find Branch Associations remitting money to the Central Association and that body supplying the others with articles from Bombay which cannot be procured locally, and so a perpetual succession of good offices between these is maintained, which I am sure every body will see is full of good promise for the future. Although the donations to our own Central Association are not as large as they might be, yet we can see that the work as a whole is prospering. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, in the course of his remarks, said that amongst the students who are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded for study in the work of this Association, are several belonging to the Hindoo community. It was no doubt feared at one time that these opportunities would not be taken advantage of in that quarter in the same way that it was feared that Hindoos would not embrace the opportunity of studying in the Grant Medical College; but I am a believer in reform even in the Hindoo community. (Cheers.) When I say even in the Hindoo community, I do not make any reflection on them, though they are a very conservative nation, and Sir Alexander Grant congratulated them on this conservatism. But this quality might now and then be carried too far and I think we ought in this instance to lay it aside, and take full advantage of the opportunity afforded us of bettering our condition. (Loud Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Justice Scott said:—

I have an easy and very pleasant task to perform. I have to propose a vote of thanks to the President of this Association—Her Excellency Lady Reay. (Cheers.) It is one of those motions which of themselves obtain immediate and universal acceptance without any need of any arguments to support them. And in ordinary circumstances I would not trouble the meeting with words of amplification. But this is the last time our President will meet the Association in this hall, and I therefore beg you to bear with me while I say a few words. I do not propose to trumpet forth all the good deeds of our President. It would be, I am sure, most disagreeable to her to be praised to her face. But I will allow myself to draw in a sober lawyer-like fashion just one plain inference from admitted facts. None of us who were in Bombay from 1882 to 1884 wish to forget that this National Institution took up the work of a most successful local institution. We are too proud of our fellow-townsmen to do that. Mr. Kettridge, Mr. Serabjee S. Bengalee, and Dr. Phipson aided by the munificence of Mr. Cama and Mr. Jaffer Sulleman did a grand work which has its material realisation in that pattern hospital—the Cama Hospital. But this pre-existing institution was in 1885 most successfully merged with the cordial consent of all concerned in a larger institution—the Lady Dufferin Institution—of which we are now a branch. I maintain the Bombay branch would not have spread its beneficent influence over the whole Presidency— would not have its eleven minor branches at various large provincial centres—would not have its band of trained nurses, its corps of female medical students, its funds, and its scholarships—would not, in short, be the complete success it is—if Lady Reay had not identified herself with the movement, and become on this side of India the personification—the incarnation, as it were, of its activity. (Loud cheers). Now, having drawn my legal inferences, I will set laudation aside, and take, for a moment, a wider point of view. I think it a matter of great congratulation to all interested in social progress in Bombay that our President since she arrived in Bombay, has favoured with peculiar attention all institutions, medical, educational, charitable, which are specially intended to improve the condition of women in India. (Cheers.) In the old pre-historic days of India—the days of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata—women were the equal of men. They were learned in all the arts, they governed countries, they led armies, they even chose their own husbands, and they appeared in the world as his equal. Things have sadly changed from these golden days. Women are now mostly married in their infancy, and they are kept in a state of unnatural seclusion and ignorance. At the last census only one woman out of 244 in this Presidency could read or write. The words of that wise old man, Dr. Johnson, might be applied, "If men," he said, "did not think women were an overmatch for them, they never would be afraid of women knowing as much as themselves. Depend upon it, no woman is the worse for sense and knowledge." (Cheers.) But the school-master is now abroad again, and in the last twenty years great efforts have been made to improve the condition of the hundred million of women in India which will gradually end in a great reform. But that reform is immensely assisted when a woman of high position, high culture, of great perseverance, and energy of character comes forward to take up the cause. It is astonishing what the energy of one strong personality can do in making other people work. I will give you a practical instance of it. I thought two years ago I had a certain set of predilections and antipathies which I had always expected and obeyed. One of my strongest antipathies was a fancy fair. I believed I simply abominated a fancy fair. Yet such was the influence of our President that I found myself two years ago with the rest of the public buying freely at the fancy fair for this institution, and I also found my better half busy all day at a stall of her own, taking money out of the pockets of the public with considerable success (cheers and laughters)—and this is not all I understand on authority. I cannot repudiate that I shall be in precisely the same predicament three months hence. (Laughter and cheers.) Now one word more. I have often wondered how our President stands all her self-imposed public work. She comes near in her daily life to a description of the typical woman of the nineteenth century given in this month's periodical of that name, "She gets through about fourteen hours work every day, and squeezes in the play when she can." Well full of pity for this herculean toil, I asked our President, a day or two ago, whether she did not sometimes feel tired, and whether she would not be glad of the rest that was now within a measureable distance. "Not a bit of it," was the reply, "I have enjoyed myself very much in India, and shall be very sorry to leave." When Lady Reay goes, her own regret over her departure will be shared by the whole community of Bombay. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure to second the resolution which has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The report shows that the committee has done its best to promote and carry out the objects of the association and to extend its usefulness throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency. The report is a record of useful work resulting in the amelioration of the condition of Indian women, and bringing up and maintaining educated and trained hands for furthering the work of such amelioration, and thus not only supplying temporary aid for the relief of humanity, but also laying the foundation of raising further aid and thus extending such aid, if I may be allowed to say so, in geometrical progression. (Cheers.) In fact, the committee has worked not only energetically, but also judiciously; and it could not well be otherwise, seeing that we have, as the president of the Committee, Her Excellency Lady Reay (cheers), and as members the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and others, and Mr. Phipson as Secretary. A human being is wont to think and to act, and Lady Reay, as we all know, is always thinking and devising measures for the good of the people amongst whom she happens to live. (Loud cheers). Her Ladyship has constantly in view the maximum that the proof of a well-trained mind lies in taking delight in what is good, in rejoicing in the performance of one's duties, in preserving helping and ameliorating one's fellow creatures and in leaving to one's successors the best inheritance—namely, the glory of virtue and noble actions, the recollection of which will never die but will remain green for years to come. (Loud cheers). The advent of the British Rule in India has brought many blessings with it, as we all unanimously and gratefully acknowledge, but one of the most remarkable features of such advent is that it has brought to our aid, not only gentlemen, but also ladies, and I hope I may be permitted to mention in this connection in the names of Lady Dufferin, Lady Reay and Mrs. Scott, and I will conclude by fervently hoping that the work which has been so thoughtfully begun and so energetically and judiciously conducted, will be continued with greater and greater success for ever (Loud Cheers.)

The Hon. H. C. Childers who was received with loud cheers, in supporting the resolution, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am greatly privileged, I who am a total stranger amongst you, in being permitted to say a few words in support of this resolution. In the first place I may do so, because for many years I have enjoyed the friendship of Lord and Lady Reay, and I am very glad indeed to be able on this occasion to join in expressing what you all say and feel with respect to Lady Reay, particularly your thanks for the work she has been engaged in during the term of her residence here. I cordially agree, ladies and gentlemen, with the resolution, for I know, little experience as I have had personally of that work here, how hearty it has been, how cordially it has been given to you, and how successful it has turned out. (Cheers.) But, ladies and gentlemen, I should be very wrong, if, being a total stranger amongst you, only having been in this country during the last few days I endeavoured to do more than a total stranger ought to do, that is to say, hear what you have to say and to express my cordial understanding and approval. I, therefore, will only ask you to allow me to say a word or two now in support of this resolution from the short experience which the last few days has given me of this work, and very generally to address you in words which apply equally to those who live and work in other far distant lands, and those who live here in India. Now, as to the latter of these two, may I say there is nothing, which distinguishes our kindness more, than the manner in which, in respect to charity and humanity, and the relief of suffering humanity, our ladies in particular have come forward, with success too, to do their part in the great work, as I have said, to alleviate the sorrows of others. (Cheers.) That which we are doing as well as we can do it,—not I say, without some opposition, in far distant England and Scotland—you are doing here with great success. In this connection, may I be allowed again to refer to my own experience, and to say there is nothing which delighted me more, in visiting the noble institutions of this city, than to see such a one as the Cama Hospital, the success of which is due to the co-operation of women. There the lead is taken by the ladies, and with more success than in any institution I know of in any other country. (Cheers.) I fervently hope that that will continue; and that when the time may expire when the lady who takes the greatest share in the work of that institution completes her task in this country, she may be induced to carry on that great work, and that the Cama Hospital may long have the invaluable services of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson. (Cheer.) And now one word in conclusion! Do not be discouraged by the idea that the work you are now carrying on, and which you have met here to discuss, is only on a small scale; for the financial condition of this fund may, before long, be in a more flourishing condition. All great works have small beginnings. In every case we find a struggle for success. There is always a certain amount of discouragement and disappointment, but perseverance must end in great encouragement and great success. And so it will be in this case. You may be sure of the warm sympathy of the people not only of this but of other countries, and that the work which those who have engaged themselves in will go on flourishing more and more, and you will not have any occasion to regret that for a short time there has been some uphill work, ending in a great and noble success. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I ought not as a stranger to say more. I cordially support, and I ask you to endorse the resolution that has just been proposed. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried amid renewed cheering.

Surgeon-General Pinkerton in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. Lord Reay for having presided on the occasion, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,The resolution which has been put in my hands is that Lord Reay should be thanked. I do not think that any words of mine are required to make you appreciate this resolution and to receive it cordially. His Excellency has, during his tenure of office on many occasions, done, I may say, great things for the hospitals in this Presidency. More recently this Association has taken a step, which I believe will be of immense value to the women of this country, and at this moment he is engaged in a further step to institute a class for the training of native women to be nurses in the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital. That class I believe will meet the want which has been long felt in the city of Bombay, even if it should provide nothing more than classes to be instructed in ordinary diseases. For it is within my knowledge and experience that ladies in this city are often very imperfectly nursed even in simple cases, the members of the families being imperfectly acquainted with nursing in its essential qualities, and a trained nurse, will, I believe, be quite as valuable as the medical attendant. In addition to this training school, I have great pleasure in telling you that there will be classes opened in other parts of this Presidency, which will meet the wants of the mofussil. Lord Reay during his tenure of office has done more than all the other Governors put together in the last twenty-five years—(cheers)—and I think that long after his Lordship and Lady Reay shall have left these shores the impress of their work will remain in the memory of the women of India and will never be forgotten. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., in seconding the proposal, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—I cordially second the vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Pinkerton, and agree with every word he has said in praise of our Governor, so that it will not be necessary for me to say more on that subject, but I am bound to say a word or two about Lady Reay's work. For I have seen her work, and if any lady or gentlemen were to see what she has done, the time and labour she has devoted to the cause, I think everyone would express admiration of the great trouble and labour which she has undertaken for the sake of womenkind in this Presidency, and I think I shall be right in saying that no Governor's wife has worked harder for the public good than Lady Reay has done in the cause of this Presidency. (Cheers.) As this meeting is largely attended by members of this Association, I think it proper to take the opportunity of expressing my hope that the General Committee of the Association will take an early opportunity of recognising the great services which Lady Reay has rendered. If we do not do it, I think, we will subject ourselves to a charge of ingratitude. We should make a proper return to her and I therefore express my hope that the general Committee will name the Nurses School established by Lady Reay after her. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) It will be a fit tribute to what she has done, and will go a great way to express our gratitude to her. In addition to this, I also trust the General Committee will take into consideration the financial condition of this branch of the Association. We have now Rs. 63,000 in our hands and our out-goings are about Rs. 12,000 a year, so you will all see that our means are limited and we ought, therefore, to get some assistance to enable us to keep up the training school. I was struck with the remark made by the Hon. Mr. Telang, who said that this work was not only of a medical but of an educational character. This fact ought to be brought to the notice of the Educational Department who should be asked for aid. Government make grants to the Grant Medical College and other technical schools, and I think this institution is just as deserving of their assistance as those I have mentioned. (Cheers.)

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried with acclamation.

H. E. the Governor who was received with loud cheers, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much indeed for the cordial endorsement of the second resolution, because, I know that your gratitude is sincere, and I know that your gratitude is deserved by those referred to in the resolution. (Cheers.) Lady Reay and her co-adjutors began this work with very great expectations. I am not going to say that all those expectations have been fulfilled; no work to which we devote our whole heart ever fulfils all our expectations. (Cheers.) But Lady Reay in one respect begs me to say that her expectations have been well fulfilled, that is, in the cordial sentiment with which all her efforts have always been received by the public not only in Bombay, but by the public in those provincial centres to which my friend Mr. Justice Telang has alluded. (Cheers.) Lady Reay has often told me that it was quite a pleasure to do a good work in India, because that although the gratitude of Englishmen is unmistakable, the gratitude of Indians is perhaps more demonstrative. (Cheers.) Now, at the meeting to-day, I have to find fault with one arrangement. There is one feature which has been missing, and the person I must blame for it is one of those prominent men to whom the Association is most indebted, and that gentleman is my friend Mr. Phipson—(loud cheers)—who has left out one item from the programme, which was a conspicuous feature in the programme of the meeting to which my friend the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam just alluded to. The feature I am referring to is this. It was at the last meeting, which was held in this very hall that the best and most attractive speech that I have ever heard from the lips of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson was delivered. (Loud cheers.) That lady seems now to have retired into private life, for which Mr. Phipson and Mr. Phipson alone is to be blamed—(laughter and cheers)—and the sooner Mrs. Pechey-Phipson is restored to public life, and ascends this platform when my predecessor will preside at another such great meeting here, the better it will be for the Association. (Loud cheers.) Now, there is another feature in to-day's proceedings which has to a certain extent excited my surprise, and that is the extreme conservative strain of the speech of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang—(laughter and cheers)—which, I may say, was couched in a very different tone than when he was my colleague in the Legislative Council. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) I am afraid he has already become inoculated with the spirit which prevails in the higher sphere to which he has been elevated—(cheers)—and upon which fact I sincerely congratulate him, and upon which you all, I daresay, congratulate him. (Loud cheers.) Still, I am sure, that this movement, which is essentially a movement of the public, will with the assistance of a lady like Mrs. Pechey-Phipson—(cheers)—and with the co-operation of such a conservative supporter like Mr. Justice Telang—(renewed cheers)—meet with the cordial support of all classes of the community. (Loud cheers.) Now, I have before I proceed further to read to you what will be extremely short, but very gratifying letters. The first letter is from Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, in which he states that on behalf of his mother and himself he asks Government to accept a gift of Rs. 30,000 to establish near the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital a Memorial Hall and Home for Native Nurses of the Lady Reay Endowment Fund, and that the Hall and Home be called after his late lamented sister Avabai. (Loud cheers.) I may say that Government will have great pleasure in accepting that endowment. The next letter is from Mr. K. C. Bedarkar, written from Poona to the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, in which he says, "I wish to subscribe Rs. 500, in the name of my mother who died yesterday, to the Bombay Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund. The interest to be devoted annually in awarding a prize of books to any pupil from Surat or Poona, who passes the annual examination in connection with that Fund creditably. I should be glad if the prize could be called 'Girjabai Bedarkar Prize' after my mother. In the event of pupils not being found from Surat or Poona, the prize may be given to the pupil who comes first at the annual examination. If the committee prefer devoting this sum to a different object, they are at liberty to do so." Ladies and gentlemen, I myself have to give my hearty thanks to Lady Reay—(loud cheers)—for her assiduous labour on behalf of the Cama Hospital, which was the means of attracting my own attention to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and other hospitals in the city;—(renewed cheers)—and what I have been able to do for the Jamsetjee Hospital—and it is not one-fourth of that which the Surgeon-General will lead you to believe—it is mainly due to the fact that I was stirred to do it by what I saw the Committee doing for the Cama Hospital. (Cheers.) I was determined that the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital should not compare unfavourably with the Cama Hospital, and I may say, that in all my efforts in connection with that hospital, I always found the Surgeon-General most desirous of meeting me half way. And to-day, ladies and gentlemen, I have received a prize for what has been done by me at the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital. I have very often on this platform handed prizes to the boys who came up to receive them at my hands, but now I stand in a very curious position in that I am about to give a prize to myself. (Laughter and cheers.) The prize is contained in this certificate which I hold in my hand, and which I shall now proceed to read to you. It is a letter from an eminent medical authority of this town, who, not long ago, was amongst us, and whom, I am sure, especially the students of the Grant Medical College, were extremely sorry to lose, I mean, Dr. Vandyke Carter. (Loud cheers.) Addressing me as the Chancellor of the Bombay University, Dr. Vandyke Carter says:—"Dear Lord Reay,—Addressing your Excellency as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, I have to propose the founding of a lectureship in medicine, in connection with the Grant Medical College, where as I understand additional facilities for research have at your Lordship's instigation been recently introduced. The lectures might be one or more in number, and delivered annually by a graduate, or other qualified person, making use of the new Laboratory whilst investigating a subject in physiology, pathology, or therapeutics. And for endowment I would offer the sum of Rs. 10,000 in Government paper, suggesting at the same time that the lectureship be known as the Lord Reay's." (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Vandyke Carter has rather prevented me from doing what I would have done at once if he had addressed me as Governor of Bombay. He has very astutely addressed me as Chancellor, because I cannot do now what I would have done in the other capacity by issuing a Government Resolution that this munificent gift has been accepted with the best thanks of the Government, and that the lectureship should be called the Vandyke Carter Lectureship,—(cheers)—because if we have been able to do anything with the Grant Medical College, it is mainly due not to my instigation, but to the instigation of Dr. Vandyke Carter. (Cheers.) This, I say, ladies and gentlemen, is the certificate on which I will place the highest value, because from no authority in the medical world could any praise be more welcome to me than from my friend Dr. Vandyke Carter—(cheers)—because I know he is a man who would not bestow a prize on any one if he did not feel that it was not well bestowed. (Cheers.) But what pleases me most is that here is a gentleman belonging to the Covenanted Medical Service who having left this country gives from his well-earned fruits a sum of Rs. 10,000—in fact he sends us back a tithe of what he had earned in this city. (Cheers.) It has been very often said that the Covenanted Officers of Government have no feelings of benevolence towards the people among whom they live. I may tell you at once that this criticism is very unjust. It gives me very great pleasure to show by the present instance—and there are many more such instances—that the criticism is unjust, and that on the contrary Covenanted officials leaving this country entertain feelings of good-will and benevolence. Now, I am making to-day my farewell speech to this Association, and I have only to say that there is no institution in this country which has my best wishes than this great Association which has for its object the alleviation of the suffering of those who do not know how to alleviate them, not from want of will but from want of knowledge. The Association has also my best wishes because it opens to a number of women in whom there is a good heart, and who also possess a bright intellect, a career of usefulness, and I can only hope that much of the money which is wasted on other objects, will flow into the treasury of this institution, and that the example of that lady at Nassick,—I mean Gungabai, widow of the late Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, who has founded a similar institution at Nassick, and of which I had great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone recently at that place—will be followed by many other such members of the wealthy community of Bombay. (Loud cheers.) I believe, you cannot, if you are in search of some endowment, give your money for better purposes than to the training of one of those nurses, who can be trained at a cost of Rs. 350, which is but a trifle compared to the good it will do to the people. (Cheers.) I have not the slightest doubt that it has been a great pleasure to Lady Reay and to myself to be associated with this movement, and we have found that whenever we have applied to gentlemen, who are in the medical service, they have, in the various localities in which the Association has its branches, always given their support and their cordial assistance. I have not the slightest doubt that my noble friend and successor, Lord Harris—(cheers)—on whose appointment I can sincerely congratulate the Presidency, will encourage this movement, and will give to it much muscular strength. (cheers.) I hope that those who have looked upon this movement as a premature movement, that those who thought that we were going too fast, and that those who said you will not get for your nurses the class of women that you want, now see that they were mistaken. The last is one of those arguments which especially to the ear of a Scotchman sounds a most extraordinary argument, because I know there are two classes in the community, those who are of use and those who are not of any use,—I am quite sure that if the recoupment is made in the right way, if you are careful in the selection of those who might be trained as nurses, and if you are careful in making use of those only who know much of the women, you will be able to carry out the task with yet greater success in the future as it has been done in the past and thus expand the field of usefulness of such a noble institution. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated three hearty cheers being given for Lord and Lady Reay as they departed.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

LECTURE ON DARWIN.

ON Tuesday evening Dr. J. H. Steel delivered, at the Wilson College Hall, the third lecture of the series organized by the Wilson College Literary Society. There was a very large audience, consisting of many students and several ladies and gentlemen; and the subject selected for the lecture was "Life and Labours of Darwin." The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presided. The lecturer said the life of Charles Robert Darwin was not full of stirring events. He was born at Shrewsbury on the 12th February, 1809, the son of a country physician of superior abilities, and the grandson of Erasmus Darwin, a man of high abilities and remarkable poetic talent, but endowed with powers of imagination which lessened his reliability as a scientific worker. He commenced the study of geology in 1831 while touring with Professor Sedgwick, and in the same year (27th December) started on the celebrated "voyage of the Beagle" round the world. This he calls his "second birth," and considers the voyage the most important event in his life. While at Cambridge he was supposed to be studying for the Church. On the 20th October, 1836, he landed again in England, and when his father, an acute observer, saw him after this interval of nearly five years, he observed that the shape of the boy's head had changed. Evidently Darwin, while seeing the world, had been doing no inconsiderable amount of thinking! The effects were soon seen. The chief work of his life, the "Origin of Species," appeared in 1859, after exactly twenty years' careful preparation. When a young man Darwin wrote that it was hard work writing books for which one has to pay money to get published, and which not even geologists read. Later he found himself in possession of a considerable income from his books, and was proud of the fact. Scientific honours fell thick upon him, he was revered as a sage, and men made pilgrimages to his place of residence. In 1882, at the age of 73, he died calmly on the 19th April; and on the 26th idem found a suitable resting-place in Westminster Abbey. Genius has been defined to be "the identification of self with interests which are socially constructive, practical, and real." Darwin has thoroughly identified himself with one of the most important socially constructive interests of the day, the struggle for existence, which aids evolution in bringing about the origin of species. Darwin was very careful about his Schemata, his plans of operations in his life's work. He always, in commencing a book, drew up an elaborate plan of it, and took much time to do so. Several of his works were planned many years before they appeared, and he had for each a large portfolio, in which he placed his notes as he prepared them on the basis of reading, observation, or experiment. He was a great reader, though he did not think much of books except as tools to work with; he had a strange habit of reading what he did not understand. Thus he went straight through the issues of nature most carefully, though he confessed himself mystified by the metaphysical and mathematical portions. He used books as a means of relaxation, read novels a great deal, even bad ones, and enjoyed them, except when they ended tragically. This his soft heart could never stand. He "often blessed all novelists" and thought "a novel should contain some one whom one can thoroughly love, and if a pretty woman, so much the better." He thought one ought to read some poetry and listen to some good music at least once a week to prevent brain atrophy, and so loss to the intellect and moral character. He regretted that he himself had not done so; he felt that he lost much pleasure thereby. His mind "seemed to have become a grinding machine for threshing general laws out of large collections of facts." He enjoyed music when young, though he had no ear; and he speaks of grand music affecting his spine with a thrill; but later it set him thinking of his work too energetically. In all his work he was keenly industrious and neglectful of no sources of information. He did not blindly follow the lead of any man, and, indeed, found a good deal of scepticism necessary in a man of science to prevent loss of time by acceptation of loose statements and suggestions. He worked on a plan which he picked up from the celebrated geologist Lyell—"Never study for more than two hours at a spell." It is a common error that Darwin was the discoverer of evolution. Darwin taught the world how it is that species originate from evolution, the influence at work to produce his result being the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence. This recognition of natural selection is the great glory of Darwin's life. Until it was made, evolution was merely a good working hypothesis. Now it is deemed something more—an actual event of the past. Darwin's conclusions have affected sciences other than biological. Entirely new branches of research have originated since the time of Darwin, suggested entirely by his theory of natural selection. No branch of science remains uninvolved in the great intellectual outburst which followed the publication of his "Origin of Species." It was amply proved by results that the idea of fixity of species had been a terrible stumblingblock to progress. We may conclude our study by examining the special bearings of Darwin's life on ourselves. It shows us how we may all do good work by systematic efforts, methodical habits, and great industry; that ample leisure is good for a scientist, and therefore research should be endowed. I think it well the "Life and Labours of Darwin" should be studied by the rising generation. Perchance from among the present audience may arise the first great naturalist of India—the man who will show the world what stores of knowledge await the gleaning in this country. Grant Allen gives us the spirit-stirring information that the equatorial zone is therefore the true school for the historian of life in its more universal lasting aspects, and that England has produced more of the great and systematising intellects than any other modern country." The day of India has yet to come. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Justice Scott said:—When I introduced Dr. Steel to you, I promised you a very interesting lecture, and I am sure all present will concur with me when I say that the promise has been amply fulfilled. Dr. Steel has given us a very vivid account of the great philosopher Darwin; he has told us of his daily life, as well as his books, and of the painstaking labour which went to make them; and he has given us a summary of the famous Darwinian theories as complete as was possible in the time at his disposal. For myself, personally, I little regret that Dr. Steel did not dwell at greater length on one branch of the Darwinian philosophy that has always been a little perplexing to me. I mean the Darwinian theory of the descent of man. The enormous gap between the the lower animals and man has never to my mind been satisfactorily explained so as to bring the descent of man within the theory of evolution. The struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest, the principle of natural selection—all seem to me insufficient to solve the problem, and to explain the enormous stride from instinct to reason. Even the finest instinct of all, the instinct of a dog, is immeasurably below the reason of man. Instinct remains the same from birth to death: reason changes, "looks before and after," and continues to develope all through a man's existence. Take another enormous gap between man and the lower animals. Where is the link of connection, that process of gradual development which makes us accept the theory of evolution from the inarticulate cries of a monkey to the articulate voice of man? For myself, as I am at present informed, I cannot see any natural passage from the one to the other within the lines of the theory of evolution. It may be that I am ignorant of science, but my present inclination is to agree with Mr. Disraeli. He made an address in 1864 at an Oxford diocesan gathering just at the time when the Darwinian theories of the origin of species and the descent of man had taken the world by storm. He described what they were, and then said that it appeared to him that two alternatives were presented to him. The one was that man was a subject of a special creation, and descended from the angels; the other was that he had come to be what he was by evolution, and that his ancestors were monkeys. "For myself," he said, "until I am better informed I prefer to be on the side of the angels." And that is my opinion, too; I also prefer to be on the side of the angels. But although there may be doubts as regards some of the Darwinian theories, there is no doubt of the two theories of development and degeneration. If you constantly use your better faculties, they become stronger, and you become a better man; if you let them rust, never use them at all, they degenerate or even die away. I do not think the members of the Wilson Literary Society will let their better faculties rust. As long as they attend such courses of lectures as they have planned for this winter, and not only listen to them, but think over them and read up the subjects at home, they may be satisfied they are carrying out the Darwinian theory of development, and steering clear of the opposite principle of degeneration. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. MacOmish then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the learned and genial president, hoping it would not be the last time when Mr. Justice Scott will be amongst them. The proposition being carried amidst cheers, the proceedings terminated.

IT is rumoured in Swat that Umra Khan will now overrun that country, as has, for some time, been his announced intention. The Swatis instigated the Khan of Dir to oppose Umra Khan, and are now seeking help from him, but he is reluctant to stand against Umra Khan again.

THE NEW AGE LIMIT FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* writes:—The word has been spoken. In the year 1892, and in all succeeding years (until there is another change of mind in high places), appointments for the Covenanted Civil Service of India are to be competed for by candidates whose age is over twenty-one and below twenty-three. So the Secretary of State has announced, dissipating, once for all, any shades of doubt that parents and guardians, school-masters and crammers, may have cherished. The matter is a serious one. Under the existing regulations the limits of age are seventeen and nineteen. Thus the man (or boy) who in 1891 may be a year too old to be admitted to the arena will find himself after a twelvemonth a year too young. No doubt, some temporary arrangement will be made (as was done in former instances of sharp alteration in the conditions) to obviate so awkward a result. But apart from any passing inconvenience, the *volte face* is one of extreme interest, in its bearing both on Indian administration and on English education. "*Volte face*," perhaps, is too complimentary a name. The reform (if reform it be) represents, in fact, only a reversion to a policy which has been tried and abandoned more than once. The revived system is based on the principle of selecting from candidates of University, instead of from candidates of Public School, age. When, more than thirty years ago, the old method of nomination was set aside, appointments were given to Oxford and Cambridge men of distinction. For some reason, however, the supply was not quite equal to the demand. At any rate, in order to attract an abundance of good material, and to lay the Scotch and the Irish Colleges under contribution, the regulations were made more indulgent to budding talent. About ten years ago it occurred to Lord Salisbury and some of his advisers that if the age and the subjects of the examination were so fixed as to give inducements, not to say exclusive advantages, to Public Schools, a class of officials might be secured superior in training and in social status, and not inferior in intellectual vigour, to those whom the comprehensive standard previously in force admitted. The object was, on the one hand, to get a larger infusion, or perhaps it would be better to say a less freely diluted representation of the Public School type, and on the other to checkmate the baneful arts of the crammer. It was intolerable that the Indian Empire should be a preserve for certain experts in coaching. We are not going to discuss how far the Head Masters are entitled to sneer at the "grinders," and whether, after all, the unsophisticated youth who sometimes came up from provincial seminaries of low degree was not an exceedingly useful element in the Indian Civil Service. Lord Salisbury did not think so, and accordingly the present limitations were imposed.

But alas for the vanity of a Secretary of State's calculations! Instead of catching the choicer spirits of the training grounds from Eton to Malborough, just as they left the class rooms and cricket field, the Civil Service Commissioners found year after year that they got much the same sort of raw material as before, with the added disadvantage that the material had been spoilt by premature attempts at cooking. Instead of finer culture, there was only a "cramming" acquaintance with the barren elements of "subjects in the curriculum;" instead of stronger physique, there was premature exhaustion; in a word, the crammer was more than ever Lord and Master. The net outcome of the well-meant device to make Indian appointments endowments for the Public Schools, and to make the Public Schools nurseries of Indian Statesmen, was practically to confine these lucrative prizes to the children of persons rich enough to pay enormous fees for special preparation, and astute enough to decide while these children were still in pinafores that every shred of their intelligence should be utilised—perhaps used up—in the race for an appointment. The effect necessarily was to limit, if not to exclude, a vast amount of talent and worth which it was desirable, in the interests of India, to recruit. The Indian Civil Service has always been a mixed Service, and to the variety of class and nationality represented in it, its high reputation for zeal and efficiency is in no small measure due. Under the Haileybury *regime*, with its superficial aspect of privilege, much outside merit found entry; while if the names of officials who owed nothing to birth or fortune were taken from the roll of distinguished Competition Wallahs, the records of recent administration would be distinctly poorer. The man who "passed" from Eton and Christchurch would be less proud of his Service if he had not enjoyed the friendship and, it may be, guidance of the man who "passed" from private study or Aberdeen. The rush from the system of catching civilians while they are boys to the system of waiting for them till they are men is the natural rebound from one extreme to another. It need not entail the abandonment of that portion of Lord Salisbury's system which enables and in every way encourages the successful competitors to spend their two years of probationary training at one or other of the Universities which offer adequate facilities for the necessary studies. That feature has worked admirably, both for Indian district administration and for the English seats of learning. For the ideal must always be to get the best material, and, having got it, to give it the best training. Whether, therefore, the selected candidate has or has not been previously in residence on the Isis, or the Cam, or the Liffey, it is well that he should spend in a distinctly academic atmosphere the period of his novitiate. The possibility of taking a degree in a "School of Oriental Studies" "regularises" the relations of the Civil Service of India undergraduates to the Colleges of which they are members. They have a Home; they have a place of their own in the University scheme; they associate India with Oxford, and they bear with them to the parched plains and seething life of Hindostan the sweet and soothing memories of the cloisters and the green hills.

The advantage which the adoption of a higher limit of age offers, in widening the field of choice, is obvious. But no one will pretend that it is not attended with some drawbacks. The longer term to be spent in England is so much deducted from the years of fresh vigour to be devoted to work in India. For that, however, the more mature experience and the more generous culture which the young civilian will take out with him will be more than an equivalent. The risks of physical breakdown are likely to be diminished by postponing the final medical judgment on each individual, and by lessening the unwholesome and premature strain on the faculties of the mere schoolboy. The old objection that by deferring to a comparatively advanced age the opportunity of competing for an appointment the ranks of competitors will be unduly thinned, cannot be sustained in the light of the teachings of experience. The clever lad who thinks he has a fair chance will not be induced to give it up by the temptation of enrolling himself in one of the home professions. The struggle for remunerative employment is so keen that the "prizes" will always attract crowds of the best men. For unquestionably the Indian Civil Service, in spite of the falling rupee, is still splendidly paid. With the growth of lawyerism and Congress agitation, it may, as a career, be less romantic in its incidents. No one functionary now counts for much in the huge regulation-driven machine, but the openings for social influence are great, and, to condescend to more sordid considerations, the furlough rules are liberal enough to neutralise every objection on the ground of heat and monotony. It is, unfortunately, true that of those who will struggle for an appointment many must be disappointed. But as things go now, twenty-three is not a time of life at which there should be any difficulty in turning to a new career. It lies with the Civil Service Commissioners to take care, in determining and supervising the Examination Scheme, that the studies of earnest and capable competitors shall not have been wasted or turned away. They can, if they choose, refrain from playing into the hands of the crammers. If they would only condescend to be a little more definite in indicating subjects of study they would spoil the trade of the ingenious tutors who understand that, when a branch of learning is vaguely named, the questions set in it can only deal with certain recognised or ascertainable commonplaces. Let the Commissioners, instead of simply assigning so many marks to English Literature—a department which it is simply scandalous to strike out of the list—have the commonsense to give an ample list of standard works which the candidates who wish to score must prove that they have carefully and appreciatively read. If the Commissioners plead that they have to hold the balance fairly between hundreds of Institutions with varying curriculums, let them base their own on a fair collection of these rival schemes of study. At present, to be candid, they stand on a rather foolish point of dignity. English Literature, without bound or limitation, is the subject they instruct their Examiners to put questions in. To particularise would be quite unworthy of such august and impartial dispensers of diplomas; and the result is—as anyone but a Civil Service Commissioner could have foretold—that the Examiners stick to a narrow, beaten path (well known to the professional guides); that the crammers laugh and grow fat, and that in successive annual reports the sages in Cannon-row make pathetic record of their inability to cope with the arts of the enemy; till at length they announce in despair that they must give up English Literature as a subject altogether. Thus the apostles of culture whom competition sends to India are condemned to have their taste nourished on Greek accents and conic sections. It is not because Greek and mathematics are considered ideal elements in liberal training, but because the starched ideas of the Commissioners lead them to believe that they offer peculiar facilities for detecting and discouraging superficial knowledge. No doubt the *belles lettres*, history, and philosophy must, when treated for examination purposes, according to the Dean's-yard tradition, become the smatterers' domain. But that is the fault of the Commissioners. They constitute, in spite of themselves, an Examining University, with superb fellowships in their gift; and, like other Universities, they must, unless they wish to degrade their standard, prescribe a definite and respectable course of study. That is the way to defeat the crammers, so far as crammers are bad teachers. In any case, it is the way to secure cultivation, as well as brain power, for the Indian Civil Service.

EURASIAN COAST ARTILLERY.

THE *Pioneer* says:—We have from time to time noticed the difficulty which the Government of India have had in procuring guns of position for the coast defences and the position at Quetta. The Ordnance Department at home is confessedly unable to meet the demands made upon it, and yet at the same time objects to orders being placed direct with private firms. We are now approaching the close of another financial year, and still the guns indented for are not forthcoming. The works are now there, but while the armament is absent it is obvious that our harbours are as far as ever from the security which forts are designed to provide. A special effort, however, is, we believe, to be made to get out within the next few months to the greater part of the ordnance required. Now if this very desirable end is gained, the military authorities will have to calculate the number of additional men required for the new batteries, for there is not sufficient garrison artillery in India to provide the full complement of gunners on a service footing. It is quite true that in peace time guns in position need but slight attention; so long as their platforms and gear are in a good state the simplest precautions suffice to keep the pieces themselves ready for an emergency. But guns without men trained to work them and familiar with their shooting powers will not be of much use in case of war, and the question arises whence the gunners are to come at the last moment. To maintain a large number of British garrison batteries in comparative idleness in India would be an expensive measure and never likely to be adopted. If volunteers could be obtained in sufficient numbers at all the ports the difficulty would be overcome at once, but with the exception of Calcutta and Rangoon men do not seem ready to enrol themselves for this particular kind of duty. It has few of the attractions of ordinary volunteering, and gun-drill is hard work at any time. Volunteers, therefore, not being forthcoming at Bombay, Karachi, and elsewhere, and European garrison batteries involving a heavy charge upon the country, the proposal made some time ago that Eurasians should be enlisted especially for the coast defences should not be allowed to drop out of sight. The strength of a garrison battery is only 120 of all ranks, and the raising of three or four of these from among the Eurasian population would not be a ruinous experiment. To enrol and equip a thousand men as a regiment of infantry would be a serious undertaking, but with a battery and not a regiment as the unit experimental enlistment is a simple matter. A movement was, we believe, started in the summer to register the names of Eurasians who would be willing to serve as regular soldiers in India, but there are as yet no indications that any trustworthy returns have been obtained. When they are furnished, the Government might consider if this idea of Eurasian artillery is a practical one, and how far it can be carried out in connection with the manning of the coast defences.

THE FATAL DIVERSIONS OF AN ELEPHANT.

WHILE the Junagadh Nawab's elephant was alarming the inhabitants of Mazagon last week, something of the same kind, but with much more serious result—for four men were killed—was occurring in Bengal.

The festivities at Sonepore, says the *Englishman*, were followed by a tragical occurrence. It appears that a tusker elephant, bought for the Raja of Rewa at the fair, while in camp at Seetulpore, in the Chuprah district, became enraged with his mahout (a new man) and, after shaking him off, picked him up in his trunk, flung him to a distance, and then proceeded to gore him with his tusks, which were not long but very sharp, and to kick him about till he left him dead. The occurrence being reported at head-quarters, Mr. Pughe, the District Superintendent of Police, at once went to the spot in the evening, and found the brute had taken up his position close to the Dighwara railway station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. It being then quite impossible to do anything the above officer remained the night at Dighwara, and next morning on horseback, and with the assistance of a couple of other elephants, attempted to secure the tusker. This was not, however, effected till 3 p.m., and then with the greatest difficulty. During this time the elephant repeatedl[y] charged the District Superintendent and others, [illegible] deliberately smashed up a "panbari." During [illegible] latter part of the afternoon he became very [illegible] twice knocked over a smaller tusker, and tr[illegible] run his tusks into him. Eventually he was [illegible] and tied up as well as could be done with the [illegible] and ropes at hand. The whole of these, how[illegible] burst, and escaped during the night. The [illegible] Superintendent, with some trained mahouts [illegible] elephants, took up his tracks again early [illegible] ing, and rode after them till 3 p.m. The[illegible] to say, at first directly back to the [illegible] victim, two miles off, round which [illegible] He had then made direct for the [illegible] destroying crops, etc. [illegible]

About midnigh[illegible] Rajput village, [illegible] levelled a few [illegible] arm. The [illegible] fright [illegible] the p[illegible] furth[illegible] victim[illegible] the vill[illegible] the Gu[illegible] previous [illegible] crops unde[illegible] that the el[illegible] away, and th[illegible] lay the unfort[illegible] with his ribs stic[illegible] chest made by the [illegible]

Up to this period [illegible] been carrying out h[illegible] brute, if possible, thoug[illegible] at any time the previou[illegible] second body turned all t[illegible] a determination "to shoot [illegible] was, however, not to be. H[illegible] the elephant, after killing his [illegible] immediately crossed the Gundak [illegible] Mozufferpore district. The District [illegible] therefore had to give up the chase, [illegible] police in charge of the two elephants an[illegible] with orders to track him up and secure him, if [illegible] He returned to Dighwara by evening, after [illegible] day's work in the saddle, during which a distance of 30 odd miles had been covered, the greater part while tracking the brute. Subsequent reports proved that the elephant, after crossing into the Mozufferpore district, had killed a mullah watching his nets. Next evening he severely wounded a chowkidar, ripping his thigh open. His fourth, and last, victim was an unfortunate *teli* whom he met and killed near Mozufferpore.

Orders were now given for his destruction, but before this could be done, he was surrounded by some zemindari elephants, and finally secured and brought to Chuprah by the party sent from that district. He is now being escorted to Rewa, *via* Benares and Mirzapore.

ACCORDING to the Vatican correspondent of the *Politische Correspondenz*, the real object of the Extraordinary Mission of General Sir John L. Simmons to Rome is to offer to the Holy See the re-establishment of the Ecclesiastical Court at Malta as it existed at the time of the Grand Masters of the Maltese Order. In return, the British General will ask that the Catholic Bishop of Malta should be raised to the rank of a Metropolitan, and made Primate of all the Catholic Apostolic Missions and Vicariates in the English Possessions in Africa. If this question is satisfactorily solved, the negotiations may be extended so as to embrace the position of [illegible] Hierarchy in India. In Vatican circles, [illegible] that the negotiations will end with the establishment of regular diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Cabinet of St. James.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

Vanity Fair is anxious to know whether Prince Eddie will marry the Princess Victoria of Teck? That is the question that has again been asked in London, and not even the best informed people seem able to give an answer. This they cannot do, as even the Prince of Wales has not made up his mind upon the matter at the present time. Two things, however, are pretty generally recognised—one that Prince Eddie, has a great partiality for his pretty cousin; the other that he must be married soon after his return from India. He will, in fact, be definitely pledged to the holy bonds in the spring. But why *must* be married? Royalty knows not must.

Meanwhile there should be good times in store for Prince Eddie. The Shah has sent him a cordial invitation to visit him at Teheran before returning to England on the termination of his Indian tour. Prince Eddie would immensely like to "do" Persia on this opportunity, but no decision will be arrived at until about the time of this return to Bombay.

The Wynns, Lords of Newborough, are one of the most ancient of Welsh families, their ancestors having been seated at a castle at Harlech before the present ancient structure was built. The late Lord, who seems to have been saturated with Welsh traditions, directed in his will that after his body had reposed for some time in the family vault, it should be transmitted to Bardsey Island, and there re-interred.

Sir Samuel Morton Peto had for so many years retired into private life that many people will be surprised to learn that until a day or two ago he was still in the land of the living. He died on Wednesday at the advanced age of 81. During the active part of his life he was largely engaged in building and railway construction, and at one time was associated in partnership with the late Mr. Brassey. He suffered severely by the construction of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and it was when the affairs of that Company were much before the Law Courts that Sir Morton retired from public life. He owed his baronetcy to his patriotic conduct in constructing a railway from the little port of Balaclava to the English lines outside Sebastopol during the Crimean war.

At various times Sir Morton sat in Parliament, for Norwich, Finsbury, and Bristol. He was a staunch Liberal, and on ecclesiastical matters a decided Radical. To the Baptist body he was a munificent friend, as the chapels at Bloomsbury, Regent's-park, and Notting-hill, which he built at his own cost, remain to testify. An incident in his own family furnished a striking illustration of the necessity for a reform in the Burial Laws. Sir Morton, though a Baptist, had given a piece of land to enlarge a churchyard in a place where he had an estate; and when his own daughter died, not long after, no Service was allowed to be used at the grave by either the rector or anyone else, because the girl died unbaptised.

Mr. W. H. Leatham, whose death is announced at the age of 75, was a member of a Quaker firm of bankers in the West Riding, like his brother, Mr. E. A. Leatham, the late Member for Huddersfield. He sat as member for Wakefield for many years, in which town his firm carried on business, and in 1880 he was returned for the Southern Division of the West Riding. Mr. Leatham was a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Bright.

Mr. Thomas Humphrey Ward is widely known as a scholar and man of letters. He is also known as the husband of his wife, the authoress of the theological novel and niece of Matthew Arnold. Mr. Ward is a young, or youngish man on the right side of forty-five. Born at Hull, he was educated at Merchant Taylors and at Brasenose College, where he took a first class in 1868. He had thought of entering the Indian Civil Service, and as a matter of fact, he came out first in the open competition.

After this digression a word or two more about Mr. Ward. Instead of proceeding to India he resigned the claims attaching to his position in the competitive list, and in 1869 he was elected a fellow of his college Brasenose, of which he was tutor for ten years to the year 1880. He then came to London and plunged into literary work, editing the poets, writing memoirs, "collaborating" with writers on artistic and social topics. His Jubilee book, "The Reign of Queen Victoria; a Survey of Fifty Years of Progress," is well known. He married Miss Arnold seventeen years ago.

There is another of the name, with whom Mr. Humphrey is sometimes confounded. This is Mr. William Adolphus Ward, who, like his namesake, is an accomplished classic, but who is a Cambridge man. Mr. W. A. Ward received his first education in Germany, where his father served in several Diplomatic capacities. Twenty-three years since he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature at Owen's College, Manchester. Nine years ago he was one of the most active promoters of the Victoria University, of which he has been Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of the General Board of Studies.

Princess Bismarck, the wife of the great Chancellor, is a kindly, genial old lady; the very reverse of her husband in character and temperament. Despite the great influence she might have wielded, she has been content all her life to efface herself, and simply fulfil the duties of the mother of a family. She is devoted to her husband, but stands somewhat in fear of his brusque, overbearing manner. Bismarck has never encouraged her to meddle with State matters, though she had tried her prentice hand at affairs of State she would doubtless have received a rebuff that she did not have forgotten. The Princess is like a German housewives, an excellent cook and manager, and caters for the Chancellor's palate with the utmost care and discrimination.

Bismarck's despotic tendencies manifest themselves in the domestic circle as well as elsewhere, [illegible] kept within bounds by good living. [illegible] Junker in his home, is the Iron Chancellor. Bismarck, mindful of his [illegible] would answer for [illegible] an unsparing [illegible] Herbert got his [illegible] And his [illegible] surly, [illegible] some [illegible] by [illegible] very [illegible] who are [illegible] designation [illegible] Baron Bra- [illegible] than he was [illegible] Under-Secretary. [illegible] young man, with a [illegible] expression. He has [illegible] his contributions to [illegible] they have not brought [illegible] Lordship considerable [illegible] most difficult branches of [illegible] he is one of the sharpest [illegible] the track of Mr. Gladstone.

[illegible] Members of Mr. Gladstone's creation who [illegible] to fame in public knowledge, is Mr. Dodson. [illegible] expert in such nomenclature can tell [illegible] name Mr. Dodson bears in the purple? [illegible] Childers and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, was one [illegible] Gladstone's favourites, and was honoured with [illegible] even with Cabinet rank. As Chairman of [illegible] Committees he won a certain amount of house fame, for he showed the iron hand in the velvet glove. But though Mr. Dodson held higher rank than Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, he has failed completely as a Peer to keep himself *en evidence*.

It appears that Mrs. Parnell, who is said to be in a state of destitution, has been an almost inveterate speculator, and through her losses suffers from periodical embarrassment. Mr. Parnell has helped his mother, who is a source of considerable anxiety to him, on many occasions, and she is stated to have had a considerable slice out of the "crowning mercy" fund raised for the Irish leader three or four years ago.

Sir Edward Guinness, London's second Peabody, belongs to a family which migrated from Kildare to Dublin early in the last century. The man who laid broad and deep the foundations of the wealth of the Guinnesses was Sir Edward's grand-father, Arthur Guinness, who married a lady said to have been descended from Edward III., so that like the Allsoppe, the Guinnesses boast of having Plantagenet blood in their veins. Munificence is a quality that seems to run in the family, for Sir Edward's father, Sir Benjamin Lee Guiness, expended many thousands of pounds in the restoration of Dublin Cathedral. Sir Edward Guinness, it will remembered, was a very generous contributor to the People's Palace in Mile-end.

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—*Tennyson.*

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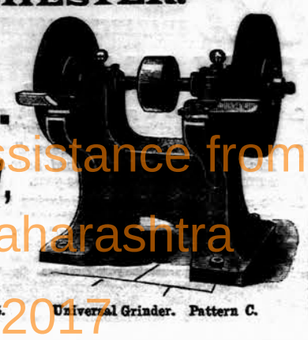

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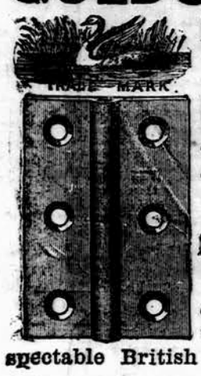

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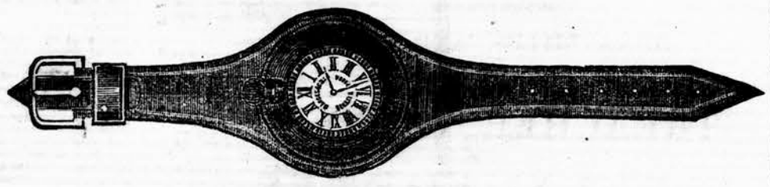

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